Royal West End
the brand that made reputation.
Leaders of 20 years.
Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use.
Royal West End gives such service.
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BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 80 BOMBAY· THURSDAY, APRII 3, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1919			
6th April	Somali	3712	
8th ,,	Ormonde†	14833	
12th ,,	Norman	7596	
15th ,,	Teesta	6206	Extra B. I. Co's. sailing
16th ,,	Malta	6064	Extra
19th ,,	Nagoya	6854	
23th ,,	Karmala	8983	
26th ,,	Takada	6949	Extra
3rd May	Nankin	6853	
10th ,,	Delta	8089	

† Does not call Marseilles.

Passages have already been allotted by the "Malta", "Somali", "Ormonde", "Teesta" "Nagoya" and "Karmala". Passages by steamer sailing during April will only be available for "A" grade priority certificate holders. It is anticipated that passages will be available for "B" grade certificate holders during May, and for "C" grade certificate holders during June. All applications for passages should be accompanied by priority certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of priority certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Return Tickets available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
16th April ...	Dilwara ..	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
21st March ..	Taroba ..	East-South Africa sails at 5 p.m.
3rd April ..	Chakla ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf;
4th ,, ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct;
7th ,, ..	Linga ..	Karachi and Kathiawar Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure
Shinzui Maru	S. Nishiyama	2983	27th Mar.	5th April
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagahiro	3187	29th Mar.	7th April
Yubari Maru	T. Ota	4120	2nd April	12th April
Kinnezan Maru	No. 2 S. Sato	3201	3rd April	10th April
Nagano Maru	H. Yamamoto	3811	13th April	20th April
Yosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	19th April	29 h April

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAM-SHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
"Bushu Maru"	K. Uchigoye ..	18th Mar.	5th April	Italy
Burma Maru	S. Imai ..	26th Mar.	6th April	,,
Kofuku Maru	K. Wakatake..	8th April	20th April	Japan
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe..	14th April	26th April	,,
Mitsuki Maru	Nakemura ..	3rd May	14th May	,,

For freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road.
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
[illegible] Fund ..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
[illegible] Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs 15.00.000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

DROPS OF INK !
MAKE MILLIONS THINK.
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY. No. 2.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL.
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... $1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND..... $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San [illegible]isco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Sha[illegible]
Calcutta	Lyons	
Canton	Malacca	
Colombo	Ma[illegible]	Tientsin
Foochow	N[illegible]	Tsingtao
Hankow	N[illegible]	Vlad[illegible]
Harbin	P[illegible]	Ylai[illegible]
Hongkew	Pe[illegible]	Yo[illegible]a
Ipoh	R[illegible]oon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. [illegible],000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms [illegible] be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. [illegible]
Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Horn[illegible]

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 3rd April, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address, the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of, bicycles, rubber tyres, motor tyres, wire belting, one case brushes, beeswax, bales of satrangees (carpets), piece-goods, Aligarh locks, bales of twine, abrak, indigo, nimar, camp cots, trousers press, Myer's pumping machine, ghee, one big iron wheel, old umberellas, hats and sticks, boots and shoes, brass, copper, aluminium and enamelled ware, alum, empty casks, cinema lenses, deck chairs, trunks and boxes, old clothing, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 94 BALES KADI COTTON.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 3rd April, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba by order of Messrs. M. Nagursett sons. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Nanchand Kalchand and Co.

94 bales kadi cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES OF JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd April at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Vora Hafij Khanbhoy Mulla Abdulally.

20 Bales each 50 pieces Japanese shirtings No. 5151.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd April a 3-15 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Thucker Kersandas Jeram of Engrejgully.

6 packages Dhotees No. Nizam smaller width.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES JUBILEE AND 2 PACKAGES POPLINS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd April, at 3-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Manilal Chotalal and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Sha Chunilal Bhagwan.

4 Packages Striped Jubilee of Kharas.

On account and at the risk of Sha Mohanlal Harjivan.

2 Packages Poplins of Giji smaller width.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd April [illegible], Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by [illegible]ic Auction at the baling press opposite the [illegible] of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of [illegible]hurker Mudhavdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Kanji Purshottam.

8 Bales each 50 pieces Japanese shirtings No. 5151.

8 Bales each 50 pieces Japanese shirtings No. [illegible]

On account and at the risk of Seth Hansraj Pu[illegible]

[illegible] each 50 pieces Japanese shirtings [illegible]. 8181.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 PACKAGES FANCY FINE WHITE DHOTEES.

On FRIDAY, the 4th instant at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Bhogilal Gulabchand and Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

10 Packages fancy fine White Dhotees No. 895 Malli's goods 8/9 yards.

10 Packages fancy fine White Dhotees No. 896 Malli's goods 10/11 yards.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1919.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MAZAGON SAW MILL AT MAZAGON BELVEDORE ROAD.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd April, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of concerned at the above place all machinery of the Mazagaon Saw Mill including.

1 Motor of 20 H.-P.

Pulleys, Shafting, Pulleys, Belts, Saws, etc., etc.

The above is on view, conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29rd April, 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS
SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest.

AHMED E. ESAALI.
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.

No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOVE LANE—MAZAGON.

Under instruction from Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal Attorneys for Mr. Rustomji Jehangir Vakil, the mortgagee and on account and risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Aga Gulam Husein Lari and all persons interested in the Equity of Redemption of the undermentioned property and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of January 1916 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD [illegible] will sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 10th day of April 1919 at 4-30 (S.T.) the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:—All that piece of Government Leasehold land bearing New Survey No. 9/3686 situate lying and being at Love Lane, Mazagon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasureing 1,056 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property [illegible] New Survey No. 11/3686 in the occupation of Dharamsey Meghji and another on the [illegible] by the properties bearing New [illegible] 7/3686 and 8/3686 in the occupation respectively of Dr. B. S. Shroff and Rahimbhoy Noor Mahomed on the West by the property in the occupation of Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday and others and on the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 10/3686 in the occupation of Bai Mithabai M. Jeejeebhoy and upon which said piece of Government leasehold land are erected certain buildings which are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 6196 and Street No. 7.

For further particulars and printed copies conditions of sale, and inspection of Title deeds apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at No. 95 Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, AT CHUKLA STREET, OUT OF FORT.

IN THE HIGH HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1593 of 1918.

AMINABIBI, widow and another ... Plaintiff.
vs
AYESHABAI and others. ..... Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by order of Dr. Mahomed Ebrahim Khatkhatey the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Order contained in the Consent Decree made on the 31st day of March, 1919, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, the undermentioned properties:—

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure together with the building thereon situate at Chukla Street, otherwise called Old Kazi Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B ward No. 446 and Street No. 54 and 58, and bearing Collector's Old No. 614, New No. 2854, Old Survey No. 848 and New Survey No. 2044 admeasuring 962 square yards or thereabouts and is bounded as follows on the east by Chukla Street aforesaid, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Haji Shaikh Ballan bin Manockji and on the South by the other compartment next hereinafter described.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 114 square yards or thereabouts with a building thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under B Ward No. 446, Street No. 5458 and bearing Collector's Old No. 614, New No. 2854, and New Survey No. 2044 and bounded on the East by Old Kazi Street on the West by a sweeper's passage on the North by the property hereinbefore described and on the South by the property of Haji Alladin Jitekar, but now belonging to Furniture Bazar Mosque.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Advocates for the Receiver at the Office No. 121, Esplanade Road or from the undersigned. 1931

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

S. S. "LOYALTY"

S. S. "LOYALTY" will sail for Southampton via Marseilles on SATURDAY, the 5th instant from Ballard Pier at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), carrying First Class "A", First Class "B" and Second Class passengers. Passengers are requested to be present at the Ballard Pier for Medical Inspection at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.). Passengers are also requested to send in their baggage especially their heavy baggage to the Vessel which is lying at Berth No. 12, Alexandra Dock before 4 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, and to see that the necessary Labels indicating Name and Identification No. are affixed, which, if not already in their possession, can be had from the Agents of the Steamer.

There are few passages of First Class "A" and First Class "B" still available. Intending passengers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
46, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay.
1942

SALE BY AUCTION.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND APPRISERS.
23, CHURCHGATE STREET,
Near Mongini Bros. Catarers.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

SALE ON THURSDAY, 3RD APRIL, 1919. AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

BOMBAY AUCTION CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 23, Churchgate Street, next to Mongini Bros., the following jewellery by order of merchants.

3 Pearls and Rubies Collars.
1 Diamond and Emerald Collar.
2 Pearls Mala (necklaces) by weight.
4 Pearls and Rubies necklaces.
2 Pairs Diamonds and Emeralds Bracelets.
4 Sets of Pearls Bangles (6 in a set).
2 Sets Diamond Collar buttons.
1 Diamond Nose Ring (Nakli).
3 Diamond Rose Rings.
3 Diamond Rings.
2 Diamond and Emerald Rose Rings.
1 Pair Diamond Ear Rings.
1 Diamond Nose Ring (Nut).
4 Bangles set with Pearls and Rubies.
1 Pair Diamond Ear Rings.
Also a number of wrist watches, etc., etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1919.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

TIRE-DOH.
TIRE-DOH—Repairs tire and tube punctures quickly and permanently without vulcanizing; also repairs all an l every kind of Rubber goods. Complete outfit Rs. 3. SPEEDEE, a washing compound for clothes, walls, carpets, tiles, etc., removes paint, ink and oil stains. Rs. 1-8 per tin 27 oz. Apply to:
SUNDERRAO MORESHWAR & CO.,
Bijapur.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No. ..... Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

A Very large stock of Calcium Carbide just received. Wholesale and retail enquiries solicited. The PETROL SUPPLYING CO., Lamington Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Telegrams: Sedulous. Telephone 3010. 1809

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5,000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort. 1

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford." 1

MISCELLANEOUS

CAPITALISTS—Have an interest in a Railway in India. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. MONIZ, Broker and Estate Agent 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1888

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent COMPOUNDER. See personally Dr. KALYANDAS DESAI, Bhuleshwar. 1928

WANTED.—A STEVEDORE, thoroughly experienced in the line. Give tenders for general cargo to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1718

WANTED either Gujrati or a Parsi TYPIST, good in English, Pay Rs. 30 to 40. Apply Box No. 480, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1793

WANTED.—A STEVEDORE, must be license-holder. Apply with particulars giving tenders for general cargo to Box No. 458, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1717

TO TERRITORIALS—Chemist's Assistant Wanted by Bombay Firm. Man with English qualifications preferred. Apply Box No. 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1929

WANTED—4 SHORTHAND-TYPISTS with previous experience. Salary according to qualification. Apply in writing to Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co., Hummum Street. 1919

THE B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL—WANTED—Two qualified NURSES. Apply to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT with copies of testimonials. 1926

THE B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL—WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply with testimonials in person. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Free quarters. 1927

WANTED for the Jamkhandi State, an experienced MEDICAL GRADUATE for the post of Chief Medical Officer. Apply with terms and testimonials to the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF OF JAMKHANDI. 1864

WANTED URGENTLY—A CLERK, must be able to correspond in English and Marathi. Fair knowledge of accounts necessary. Hindu preferred. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, etc., Box No. 502, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1917

WANTED—A MAISTRY with good experience of blasting work especially with Dynamite. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) stating lowest salary acceptable to THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, P.W.D. General Branch, Aurangabad, (Deccan). 1874

WANTED—English Mercantile House, requires the services of Engineer Salesman, thoroughly conversant with cotton, ginning and pressing machinery to handle sales of American machinery and plant. Exceptional opportunity and prospects to really competent man. Apply Box No. 494, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1879

WANTED for service in Zanzibar or Pemba Islands, a competent WIRELESS OPERATOR, having a minimum speed qualification of sending 20 words per minute on an ordinary Telegraph Key and receiving 20 words per minute on an ordinary Headwear Telephone Receiver. Salary Rs. 125 per month plus a temporary war allowance of 12½ per cent. Period of engagement is 3 years under an agreement with free second-class passage to and from Zanzibar. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificates, etc., to MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents in India, East African, Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 1936

WANTED.

WANTED for cinema on a lease of 10 years, a plot of about 3,500 square yards between Dhobi Talao and Byculla Bridge. For further information and terms communicate with Box No. 472, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1774

WANTED to organise the Export Department of a well established firm, specially for raw produces. Hides Skins; seeds, spices. Engagement open only for an experienced export. Correspondence strictly confidential. Box No. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1940

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BEAM DYEING and CHEESE DYEING MACHINES, complete in working order, open for inspection on application. Offer to Box No. 474, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1778

PURE HIMALAYAN HONEY, As. 14 per lb. packing, postage extra. All WOOL TIBETAN BLANKETS, white, Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 from L. R. SHAH & BROS., Almora. 1922

WE HAVE received by the last English Mail, a big consignment of SURVEYING and DRAWING INSTRUMENTS of well-known makers. Prices to suit all. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART. Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—A 3

YOU will save much of your time and money if you use D. Gestetner's Duplicator for your circulars, specifications, etc., Perfect legible copies from 100 and above taken from one original. Ask for further particulars, THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—B 3

TO BE LET.

TO BE SUB-LET—"WILLOWS" at Mahableshwar, centrally situated, rent Rs. 1,000. Apply J. L. PANDAY, Esq., Altamount Road, Bombay. 1894

TO LET—For this hot season, one decent furnished BUNGALOW, at Teethal. Apply Box No. 495, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1885

TO BE LET—A GODOWN, at Bazar Gate Street No. 139—143. Apply to HAJI ALIMAHOMED, HAJI TARMAHOMED. Numda Bazar, Bombay. 1920

TO BE LET at Andheri, a BUNGALOW in first-class condition with one drawing-room, one dining-room and three large bedrooms. Apply Box No. 505. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1932

TO BE LET immediately—A commodious unfurnished BUNGALOW on Bandra Hill for the hot season only. Six bed-rooms with out-houses, etc. Enviable situation, open to sea all round. Rare opportunity for family needing change by the sea-side. Apply sharp to Box No. 501, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 1915

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 2-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED URGENTLY GRASS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of baled grass or Karbi up to one crore pounds for use in the Kathiawar Agency. No tenders for grass will be considered from the Government restricted area. Tenders to be made to the undersigned before the 15th April, 1919.

W. M. P. WOOD, Lt.-Col.,
Special Famine Officer,
Kathiawar.

Rajkot, 26-3-1919. 1823

NOTICE.

S. S. "LOYALTY" will sail on the 5th of April for Southampton via Marseilles, carrying First Class "A" and First Class "B" and Second Class Passengers. There are a few passages of First Class "A" and First Class "B" still available. Intending passengers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

The definite hour of sailing and the time appointed for medical examination will be announced in the Daily Papers on THURSDAY, the 3rd instant.

Heavy baggage should be sent to the steamer at the latest on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, before 4 p.m. at the Alexandra Dock No. 12 berth. Passengers are requested to see that the necessary labels indicating name and identification number are affixed, which, if not already in their possession, can be had from the Agents of the Steamer.

Address:
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

THE BOMBAY OFFICE of this Bank will be OPEN FOR BUSINESS on and after FRIDAY, the 4th instant.

C. J. COLLINGS,
Manager,
Bombay Branch, 357, Hornby Road.
1920

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of Extension to the Main Building of a Mill at Masagon, will be received by the undersigned on MONDAY, the 7th April, 1919.

Forms of Tenders can be had from and Plans, Specification of Works, etc., can be seen at the Office of the undersigned.

(Sd.) TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA,
Architects, Engineers & Surveyors.
Petit Building,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 1st April, 1919. 1842

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1919.

No. 2561.—Applications for a State scholarship are invited from Indian women graduates. The scholarship has been sanctioned principally to encourage the study of medicine but may also be given to graduates in other faculties who may apply.

2. (a) The scholarship is of the value of £200 a year, to be awarded to an Indian woman graduate in medicine or in arts or science.

(b) The scholarship will be tenable in the United Kingdom, or, with special sanction, in foreign countries, for a period of 3 years in the first instance, with the possibility of extension in special circumstances to four or five years if the candidate elects to take a special diploma in midwifery and gynæcology or to specialise in some higher educational studies.

(c) The scholarship will carry with it no conditions as to any subsequent career or service under Government and no expectations of such employment will be held out.

3. Candidates for the scholarship must possess at least an Indian degree in medicine, arts or science. Applications must be accompanied by certificates signed by the Principal of the College from which they graduated. Candidates must also produce certificates in the forms appended to Government Notification No. 8576, dated the 5th November 1915, printed at pages 1178 to 1180 of the Supplement to the "Bombay Government Gazette", dated the 18th November 1915.

4. A candidate's application must be accompanied by evidence showing that she is a *bona fide* native of the Bombay Presidency, that she is a woman of good character, intelligent and industrious, and what is her exact age on the date of application. She must produce medical evidence of physical fitness to undergo abroad the course of study proposed and must have friends or relatives in England to whom her parents or guardians would be willing to commit her guardianship during vacations.

5. The candidate to whom the scholarship is awarded will be required to proceed to England within a reasonable time from the date of her selection and to reside there for a period of three to five years, as the case may be, unless compelled to return sooner by ill-health. The scholarship will be payable from the date of her reporting her arrival in England. She will be provided with a free second class passage to England and also with a free return passage if she completes the full period of residence or is compelled by sickness to return within that period.

6. The scholar will, on arrival in England, be required to bind herself by a written engagement to submit to the following rules and to such other regulations as may from time to time be framed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India for the guidance of scholars in England:—

(a) Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once call upon the Secretary for Indian students and report her arrival in writing. She shall leave her address with the Secretary for Indian students and intimate to him from time to time all changes therein.

(b) Every scholar shall, without unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary for Indian students to which university she intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter herself at the college she has finally selected with his approval.

(c) Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit to the Secretary for Indian students, for the approval of the Secretary of State, a statement showing the general course of study she proposes to follow, with a view to carrying out the objects of the scholarship granted to her; and the course approved must not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

(d) Every scholar shall, at the end of each term of residence at a university, submit to the Secretary for Indian students a certificate from the proper college or university authority, showing that her residence, conduct and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

(e) Every scholar shall at all times obey such instructions as she may receive from the Secretary of State either directly or through the Secretary for Indian students.

(f) Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance at the rate of £200 a year for three, four or five years, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting her arrival in England. The first payment will be due three months after the date of reporting arrival the amount to the ensuing official quarter day will be paid. Subsequent payments will be made in advance, on or after each official quarter day. The allowance will be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to her out of the revenues of India in respect of residence at a university during the same period or any part of it, and also by the amount of any university or college bills, of which payment is made by the India Office.

(g) Travelling expenses, hotel bills, and charges for medical attendance are not defrayed by the Secretary of State.

(h) Every scholar will forfeit her scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence in England for the prescribed number of years of the scholarship according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under (c) above, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the instructions of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, or, if a scholar on completion of the term of her scholarship declines to return to India when instructed to do so, the scholar will lose her claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, to refund the cost of her free passage to England.

(i) At the expiration of her scholarship a scholar is provided by the India Office with a free second class passage to India. The scholar is not entitled to make her own passage arrangements and to claim an allowance in lieu thereof from the India Office without the special sanction of the Secretary of State. All communications on this subject shall be made to the Secretary for Indian students.

(j) Should the Secretary of State be advised that the state of a scholar's health is such as to render her return to India desirable, the scholarship may be terminated forthwith and a free return passage granted to the scholar.

7. Applications will be received by the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay, up to the 20th April 1919, and they must be complete as regards all the conditions above defined.

8. All the certificates, etc., to be submitted with the application should be in original with duplicate copies thereof.

By order of His Excellency the
Honourable the Governor in Council,
G. A. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.
1927

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Ramnavami) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st April, 1919. 1914

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

PUNJAB MAIL.

THE booking of passengers between Victoria Terminus (Bombay) and stations between Delhi and Lahore, excluding Lahore, by the Punjab Mail will be resumed.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st April, 1919. 1945.

FOR SALE.

AUXILIARY SCHOONER "MARGARET HANEY."

WOODEN AUXILIARY TWIN SCREW, 5 Masted Schooner Built 1917. Registered tonnage 1,372, Classed 12 Al at Lloyd's, Length 240 ft. 6 in., Breadth 43 ft. 9 in., Moulded Depth 20 ft. 7 in., Bolinders Oil Engines 2 S.C.S.A. B.H.P. 320. For further particulars apply to Messrs. SHAW WALLACE & CO., Bombay. 1941

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for works in the construction of a combined Dispensary and School, at Sandhurst Road, will be received up to 1 p.m. (B.T.), on THURSDAY, the 10th day of April, 1919.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., will be issued free of charge to anyone deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 31st April, 1919. 1934

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has for sale the undernoted species of tanning bark:—

	Approx. Weight.
Kahua (ground)	4,400 lbs.
Gothar (pods)	15,000 lbs.
Dhawa (Sumach)	50,500 lbs.
Karunda (leaves)	3,300 lbs.
Aonla (twig bark)	218,700 lbs.

The above weights are only approximate; full particulars as to price, etc., may be obtained on enquiry at the office of the Deputy Controller (Hides), Dharavi, Bombay.

W. D. M. CLARKE.
Lieut.,
Offg. Deputy Controller (Hides).
Dharavi, Bombay, 1st April, 1919. 1924

HORSES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD on behalf of the Government of India by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stables of Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay,

on

THURSDAY 3RD APRIL, 1919,
AT 10 a. m.

30 Head

of

Surplus Government horses comprising:

HACKS
HUNTERS
HARNESS HORSES
and UTILITY CLASSES.

All the above are broken in quiet either to saddle or harness. 1175

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for the following appointments, under the President District Local Board, Broach.
FOURTH CLERK, Rs. 35—3—50.
FIFTH CLERK, Rs. 20 or 25.
Candidates should apply with testimonials to the undersigned before 15th April, 1919.

ADARJI M. DALAL,
President.
1939 District Local Board, Broach.

WANTED.

WANTED by the Pandharpur Municipality, duly qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS and SANITARY INSPECTORS for fair duty, during the coming Chaitri Fair. Their services would be required for a week from 8th April, 1919. The Sub-Assistant Surgeons will receive salaries at the rate of Rs. 3 per day and the Sanitary Inspectors at the rate of Rs. 2 per day, with actual travelling allowance not exceeding to that which is allowed by the Civil Service Regulations. Apply with testimonials to the Undersigned before 5th April, 1919.

(Sd.) V. S. TAMBE.
Chief Officer.
Pandharpur, 31st March 1919. 1938

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the construction of latrines and urinals at Arthur Bunder Colaba, will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 14th day of April, 1919.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 2nd April, 1919. 1933

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for works in the CONSTRUCTION OF STORM-WATER DRAINS at the undermentioned places will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 10th day of April, 1919:—

1. In portions of Pedder Road, Gibbs Road, Hughes Road and Babulnath Road; and
2. In Gowalia Tank Road between Altamont Road and Cumballa Road.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of Contracts, Specifications, &c., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 2nd April, 1919. 1923

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHETH RATANLAL UNKARLAL SURANA, who was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Surana Dalal and Co., has ceased to be a partner in the said firm from 1st April, 1919, and that Messrs. HIMATLAL VASTACHAND DALAL and SHAMLAL JAMNADAS DIWAN are now the sole proprietors of the said firm and will as such pay the debts and recover the outstandings of the said firm and carry on the business as heretofore in the same name of Surana Dalal and Co.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1919.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys for Surana Dalal & Co.
1916

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SOKABAI, widow of Madhawrao Ballaji Dandekar, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client KESHAVLAL VITHALDAS, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those two pieces or parcels of Khoti land or ground the Khote whereof is Chhabildas Lallubhai together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being in the village of Ekshar Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 33½ gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Old Survey Nos. 171, Pot No. 1,170, Pot No. 9, 168,172, Pot No. 1,170, Pot No. 6,173, Pot No. 1,172, Pot No. 1 and 172, Pot No. 9 and New Nos. as follows:—

Record of right. Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Area. Acre.	Gunthas.
986	168	1	2	33
988	169	2		6
989	169	3		1½
1097	200	6-9-14	1	16½
				2
1225	271	1		14½
		Total	4	33½

and bearing Notified Area Committee House No. 27 on Mandpeshwar Road and bounded as follows:—

PLOT NO. 1—On the West by the property of Balwant Krishnaji Waghle on the South by the property of Shakerlal Ramdas, on the East by Mandpeshwar Road and on the North by the property of Nanabhai Narsing Nayak.

PLOT NO. 2—On the West by the Mandpeshwar Road, on the South by the property of Shakerlal Ramdas, on the East by the property of Vasantrao Chintaman Muge and on the North by the property of Balvant Krishna Waghle.

Dated this 2nd day of April 1919.

MANEKLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1944

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF COCHIN.

O. S. No. 57 of 1918.

RAMCHANDRA MAHADEV & Co. Plaintiffs.
(1) KESHAV SAKHARAM GAVASKAR; (2) VASUDEV SAKHARAM GAVASKAR; (3) GOVIND SAKHARAM GAVASKAR; (4) SATTENDRA SAKHARAM GAVASKAR; (5) HARI SANKAR NIKHARGE ..... Defendants.

ALL partners in the Firm of Keshav Sakharam and Co., who were carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents in British Cochin.

The abovenamed Plaintiff Company have instituted a suit against the above named Defendants, in the above Court, for the recovery of Rs. 2,153-4-0 being the principal amount together with interest up to 26-3-18, due under two Mundies, one for Rs. 900, dated 7-4-16, and the other for Rs. 1,000, dated 17-4-16, executed by the said Firm of Keshav Sakharam & Co., and the said suit is posted for 11-4-19 for disposal. 5th Defendant alone appears through pleader, and Defendants 1, 3 and 4 were declared Ex-parte. Summonses taken out for the 2nd Defendant were not found possible to serve on him personally and the Plaintiffs understand that he is evading service of summons on him. If on the date, viz., 11-4-19, the 2nd Defendant does not appear in Court in person or by pleader, to answer the claim he would be declared Ex-parte.

K. A. PARAMESWARA IYER,
Pleader for Plaintiff.
Cochin, 29th March 1919.
1935

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VELJI TOKERSEY SHAH has contracted to sell to JANI RANCHODJI KUVERJI, who in his turn has contracted to sell to our client Mr. Ravji Premji, the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim thereon or thereto by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, bequest, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof and at the expiration of which period the same will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with bungalows, chawls or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ghod Bunder Road in the village Kaneri, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, admeasuring about 1,900 square yards bearing Survey No. 11, Deph Faras 11 and the assessment whereof is Rs. 2-13-1 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the land belonging to Bhagubai and beyond that B. B. and C. I. Railway line, on or towards the West by the Ghod Bhandra Road, on or towards the south by a Nala and beyond that the property belonging to Madhavji Dayal, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Dwarkadas Kanji.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1919.

SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1939

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

29, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2469.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT OF EMPTY BOTTLES, HAY, COTTON SEEDS, AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY the 3rd day of April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the morning at Grain Depot, Mazagon:—

A big lot comprising a large number of empty bottles about 200 tons of hay, cotton seed hull and cotton seed, and other unserviceable stores.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 4 days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within 7 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

NEXT SATURDAY
The Empire
presents
SIR JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON
The Greatest Living Actor
in
"THE PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK".

Your own favourite Picture Palace
THE
MAJESTIC
(Tram Terminus, Girgaum)
presents to-day and during the week further adventures leading to the happy end of the great serial
BULL'S EYE
featuring the Popular Screen Star
EDDIE POLO.
Also a ripping Comic and some interesting views of
THE FORBIDDEN CITY.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

THE EMPIRE
COMING SHORTLY
The Film Section of the Great
"TARZAN OF THE APES"

Digitized by National Archives from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Next Saturday
The Empire
PRESENTS
Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson
As "The Stranger" Supported by a notable Cast in
"The Passing of the Third Floor Back."
In 6 Reels. By JEROME K. JEROME
A story of tremendous strength, with a wondrous charm and appeal to all classes of mankind.
Next Saturday
The Empire

Are you aware that only two days now—to-day and to-morrow—are at your disposal to see the Great Powerful Film
"EXPLOITS OF JUDEX"
Judex, living happily and contentedly with his amiable wife Jacqueline and lovely son John, is suddenly called upon by extraordinary, terrible circumstances to assume again his role of the great lover of Justice, the powerful ally of the Innocent, the mighty terror of the Guilty, and the protector of the defenseless against the orgainsed machinations of evil-doers. See his many thrilling adventures at
THE WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
The Programme includes a Luke Comedy.
Four Shows Daily: at 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
ONLY THREE MORE NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR PICTURES:
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Mr. E. H. Du Casse
Presents his picture again
ALL-BRITISH BROADWEST PRODUCTION OF THE SPORTING DRAMA from the novel written by NAT GOULD
"A Fortune at Stake"
An English Masterpiece featuring
VIOLET HOPSON & GERALD AMES
and representing the true British instinct for sport and fair play. The story of love and intrigue is cleverly woven as only NAT GOULD can do. This film has the genuine sporty flavour without a trace of coarseness, and from start to finish one is carried away by its sporting atmosphere.
Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Seats in side boxes Rs. 2 each.
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NOTE—Tramway extended right upto the corner opposite Royal Opera House.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
To-Night!
LAST INSTALMENT! LAST WEEK!
Of the Thrilling Adventure Serial
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring
EDDIE POLO.
Don't fail to see these
FINAL EPISODES.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Lalit Kaladarsa Natak Mandali
For Seven Nights only
OPENING NIGHT
"Manapamana"
at 8-30 p.m. on Thursday the 3rd instant
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.
Tickets may be had at Motilal Buildings, Joshi's block, second floor, Tribhuvan Road, near Mangaldas Wadi, up to 6 p.m.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.
"NEW MACISTE"
s nightly Packing this Popular Rendezvous of Bombay Cinema-goers.
TO-NIGHT!
Further Thrilling Episodes
Of this Tremendously Exciting Super Serial
"Maciste as an Athlete"
THRILLING ADVENTURES
WONDERFUL SETTINGS
SUPERB ACTING
FINE PHOTOGRAPHY
Just the episodes for people who like sensation and excitement—Packed with continual thrills. You will be simply dumbfounded at Maciste's marvellous Feats of Strength.
The film is supplied by K. A. SETHNA & Co.
Agents to Arture Boneschi.
PATHE GAZETTE
Every Night: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Matinee: Every Saturday & Sunday, at 5 p.m.
Extra Show: Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
NEXT WEEK "MACISTE AS A MEDIUM"

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 28th.

	Bales
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
" " Sales of East Indian	120
" " Imports	3,000
Mid. Americans Spot	15.87
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	27.09
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) May	24.40
July	22 34
Oct.	20 48
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	23.75
July	22.07

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 28th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price
Mar.	16.82
April	16.27
May	14.58
June	...
July	14.06
Aug.	...
Sept.	13.48

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 28th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
March.	16.87
April.	16.15
May.	14.61
June.	14.30
July.	14.02
Aug.	13.74
Sept.	13.46

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Mar. 28th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
Mar.	27.09

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 28th.

M.G. Bengal Good	12.60
" " Fully Good	12.50
" " Fine	12.75
" No. 1 Comra Good	14.10
" " Fully Good	14.00
" " Fine	15.35
" Broach Good	15.10
" " Fully Good	15.35
" " Fine	15.60

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Mar. 29th.

	Bales.
Total Sight	9,149 000
Egyptian Visible Supply	426 000
East Indian " "	100 000
American " "	3,792,000
Other " "	122,000
Total Sales	13,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Speculation	...
" Export	8,000
East Indian Export	...
" " Stock	49 000
" " Forwarded	11,400
" " Actual Exports	...
" " Imports	...
" " Speculation	...
American Afloat	100,000
East Indian Afloat	5 000
Total Afloat	131,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Mar. 28th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	8 000
" Forwarded	55,000
" Imports	37.000
" Stock	471 000
Actual Weekly Sales	13,000
Manchester Printers Cloth	50
Water Twist	27½

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 18th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	18½
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Mar. 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	Nil
" Export to Great Britain	000
" to Continent	5,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	18½
Demand Bills	4.75.64
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Mar. 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	...
" Exports to Great Britain	5,000
" to Continent	1,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	18½
Demand Bills	4.75.64
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Mar. 24th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	18½
Demand Bills	4.75.70
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Mar. 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	46,000
Futures at New York May	24 74
" " July	22 60
" " Oct.	20 75
Spot Cotton at New York	22.25
" Orleans	26.25
Futures at New Orleans May.	23.79
" " July	22 22

New York, Mar. 31st

Futures at New York May	25.06
" " Oct.	20.68

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 25th.

Bar Silver Spot	49 5/16
Closed steady at advance which is due to American Exchange Movement	
Consols 2½%	57
War Loan 5½% 1925—1928	£87½
Rentes 3%	63
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	69½
Government Securities 3%	59½
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3½
English best Selected Copper	83
Standard Copper G.M.B.	79
Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-June	2/0½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 24th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	20/3

Tone:—Very firm.

London, Mar. 25th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	20/0
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July Sept. Sellers	20/3

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

April 2.

The Marwadi Bazaar opened at Rs. 485 for Fully Good Broach, April/May, advanced to Rs. 490, fluctuated between Rs 487 and Rs 491 and declined to Rs. 483. Further fluctuations between Rs. 483 and Rs. 486 occurred, and at 4 p. m. the rate was Rs. 485, the bazaar closing at Rs. 486. The Colaba Market opened at Rs. 488, advanced to Rs. 494, declined to Rs. 488 and after further fluctuations closed as under.

The allowance in survey on two lots of Broach cotton tendered and rejected yesterday was confirmed on appeal to-day.

Ready cotton is quiet, but steady with only a very moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	481
Fully Good M G. Broach	July-Aug.	488
Fully Good M.G Bengal	May	344
Fine M.G Oomras	...	448
Good M.G. Southerns	May-June	481

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 1ST APRIL 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	484
Fully Good M G Bengal	May	300
Fine M. G. Oomras	May	452
Good M. G. Southerns	May-June	481
" " "	July-Aug.	483

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M G. Bengal	410	402	390	375	Ready
M.G. Blnd-Punjab	405	397	385	370	"
M G. Oomras No 2	470	460	445	...	"
M.G. Oomras No.	...	430	410	390	"
M.G. Broach	487	482	477	467	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st April 1919.

Cotton	12 253 bales.
Wheat	6 880 Cwts
Linseed	2,140 "
Rape, etc.	53 "
Gingellyseed	2,871 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,486 "
Castorseed	11
Rice	36,025 "
Myrabollams	2,255 "
Cottonseed	10,621 "
Mowraseed	11
Gram	7,693 "
Jewar	883 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 2nd 3-30 p. m.

Ready:	Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	78 0 0	0 12 0
" Cawnpore 70-30	78 0 0	0 12 0
" Karachi Bansla	78 0 0	0 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 12 0	13 4 0
" Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 0 0	13 14 0
Linseed Brown Bold	13 3 0	13 14 0
" Thin	13 3 0	13 14 0
Teelseed White 85-15	114 0 0	22 4 0
" Gajar 75-25	105 0 0	21 4 0
" Black	100 0 0	20 0 0
" Gajar 50-50	91 0 0	18 0 0
Poppyseed, White	96 4 0	19 12 0
Groundnuts	95 8 0	19 0 0
Barley	7 0 0	7 8 0
Mowraseed	48 0 0	7 2 0
Castorseed	76 0 0	15 16 0
Forward.	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	2 3 0	
Linseed May	14 0 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 2nd.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10?	0 15 4
Shapurji No 10	0 14 8
Simplex No. 10	0 14 4
Curimbhai No. 12½	0 13 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 2nd.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 2½
Fcs. Demand	202½
American Dollars	296
Hongkong "	219½
Shanghai	321
Japan	142½
Singapore	156½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 2.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 81-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6.
Credit 3Msd/a, 1/6, 11/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 202½.
Credit 3Msd/a, Fr. 215.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 146½.
60 D/st. Japan, Rs. 142½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 216-8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 317.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 156-4.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 290.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent War Loan 1929-1947, 92.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion loan, 83.
4 per cent Terminable loan, 95.
3½ per cent Paper, 70.
4½ per cent Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 83.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 93.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was firm for a moderate business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,155; Swan 595; Simplex 652½; Shahpurji 121½; Pearls 570; Madhowji 2,150; Laxmi Cotton 1,750; Kohinoor 1,255; Currimbhoy 370; Kastoorchand 1,030; Finlay 470; Fazulbhoy 757½; David 577½; Crescent 230; Colaba 1,510; Century 460; By. Cotton 562½; By. Dyeing 1,480; Bundi 32; Katni Ord. 25-8; Katni Defd. 1,360; Tata New Defd. 455p.; Tata Old Defd. 1,155; Tata Ord. 240; Shivrajpur 35; Alcocks 900; By. Burma 930; By. Tramway 557; By. Steam 342½; Tata Hydro 1,260.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,155; Swan 595; Simplex 655; Shahpurji 121½; Pearls 570; Madhowji 2,145; Luxmi Cotton 1,750; Currimbhoy 365; Kohinoor 1,257½; Kastoorchand 1,030; Finlay 470; Fazulbhoy 755; David 570; Crescent 228½; Colaba 1,510; Century 480; By. Cotton 575; By. Dyeing 1,475; Bundi 32; Katni Ord. 252½ Katni Defd. 1,345; Tata New Defd. 440; Tata Old Defd. 1,162½; Tata Ord. 238½; Shivrajpur 35; Alcocks 900; By. Burma 930; By. Tramway 557½; By. Steam 342½; Tata Hydro 1,265.

CAUSE LIST.

APPEAL BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 3RD OF APRIL, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD.

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

37-18—1107-17—Edg G W and Co, Lala Har Narain v Padamsinh Narsinghbhai. Madh K and Ch, Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBER MATTER FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS.)

T and J Re L/A of Kanji Viram—Moti and D, Ruttoneey Viram v Chapoobai widow, Ard H D and Co, J S D. 18-3-19.

FOR ARGUMENT AS TO COST AND FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS (IN COURT.)

779-05—In person, Vahaljibhai Vahalchand & ors v Vishnu Narhari Lanke and ors, Daph F and D, Moti and D.

PETITION FOR HEARING (IN COURT.)

In Re Indian Arbn Act IX of 1899—Ard H D and Co, K H Kayani and Co a firm v Radha Kisson Ramjiwan a firm, Moti and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

876-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Lakhmichand Padamsey a firm, Edg G W and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

22-19—Jam R and D, Tooljaram Muljee v Tulsidas Jugjiwandas Divecha, Sham M and H.

491-19—Mer K and Co, Bai Goolbai Bomonji Petit and ors v Dhanjibhoy Bomonji Petit and anr, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

1043-17—Wadia G and Co, Muncherji Khurshedji Khambatta v S B Raba and Son a firm, Pandia and Co.

220-16—Judah and S, Joti Babaji v Kesra Foosa and Co a firm, Wadia G and Co.

394-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Rampratab Mongilal a firm v Navalmal Dhunraj a firm, Manilal and Kh.

523-18—Jamsedji R and D, Chimanlal Kalidandas and Co a firm v Mayashanker Thakur and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

639-18—Wadia G and Co, Langley Billimoria and Co a firm v Ardeshir Pirojshaw Patel, Unwalla P and P.

623-18—Dubash and Co, Bishandas Sabharam Seval v Messrs Gulzi Ranglal a firm, Edgelow G W and Co, For postponement.

1741-18—Motichand and D, Bapulal Girdharlal v Jethalal Manecklal Shah and anr, Little and Co, Daphtary F and D.

1347-18—Mulla and M, Messrs Narotam Hemraj and Bros a firm v Hormusji Hirjibhoy Wadia and ors, Little and Co.

580-17—Jehangir M and S, Murlidhar Lachminarayen v Nathumal Fulchand and anr, Madhowji K and Ch.

1442-17—Judah and S, Sadashivrao Bhawanrao Kadam & ors v Ramchandra Krishnarao Dalvi and ors, Bhimji and Co.

503-18—M B Chothia, Ahmed E Moosa a firm Sha Manilal Vadilal a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

181-19—Craigie B and C, Dada Miya Khandwani v J A Grant and Co a firm, N C Dalal.

580-16—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Harnandrai Foolchand a firm v Shamlal Gangaram and ors, Captain and V.

773-18—Matu J and M, Harilal Mansukhram Parekh v Sorabji Bomanji Kapadia and ors, Payne and Co., Amin and D.

1773-18—Khandvalla and Co, Mohanlal Ugarchand v Manilal Gordhan a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

1874-18—Ard H D and Co, Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v Hiralal Ambalal a firm, Shroff and D.

1887-18—Khandvalla and Co, Parbhudas Purshotamdas v Hevmchand Jairam, Purmanand and Clubwalla.

1920-18—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Manilal Vithaldas a firm v Chunilal Motichand and ors, Khandvalla and Co.

933-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Tarachand Murlidhar a firm and ors, Kanga and Sayani.

1059-17—Mulla and M, Pascoal Salvadore Nunes v Arthur Harris, Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 42.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1422-18—N C Dalal, Abdur Mangeshram v Sorabji Hormusji Bode. Mata J and M.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1425-18—N C Dalal, Murarji Jetha v Mithibai widow and anr, Mulla and M, Madh K and Ch.

FOR FURNHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S REPORT.

966-16—Mehta D and L, Yeshwantrao Khunderao Tipnis v Parbhaji Sayanna, Un P and P.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1519-18—Tyabji D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and anr, Dastur and Co, Part heard 20-3-19.

558-19—Patell and Ese., Surajpalsing Vikram sing v. Purshotam Tulsidas, Amin and Desai.

1849-18—Malvi M R and Co., Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Mohanlal Ramnath Mulhotra Payne and Co.

1255-18—Craigie B and C, Pranlal Kanji a firm v Lakmidas Mulji. Surveyor and Co.

616-19—Dastur and Co, Lalcobhai Nathoochand v Mirza Ahmed Ispahani, Edg G W and Co.

701-19—Mer K and Co, Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Bart and ors v The Advocate-General of Bombay, Little and Co.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

C C 1974-18—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Popatlal Manecklal a firm v Mansukhlal Lalcobhai, Payne and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1919-18—Jamshetji R and D, Ismailji Abdul Tyab Ismailji Mascati v Gordhandas Damodherdas a firm, Tyab D and Co.

1939-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs. Damodhardas Vrajlal and Co. a firm v. Messrs. Narandas Raghunathdas a firm Mech. D and L.

2012-18—Hiralal Th and Co., Manilal Vadilal Shabaji v. Badridas Hanumandas a firm Tyabji D and Co.

15-19—Ard H D and Co., Jethabhai Rattanji Nagindas Vijbhukandas a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

22-19—Ragh N and Co., Dayabhai Amarsey v. Messrs. Ramji Devkaran a firm Mehta D and L.

36-19—Mehta D and L, Narandas Hemraj a firm v. Mathuradas Chaturbhuj a firm Soonderdass and Co.

74-19—Motichand and D, Messrs. Ratilal Keshavji a firm v. Messrs. Badrinath Sitaram a firm, Ragh N and Co.

1596-18—Payne and Co, Trikamdas Gordhandas Khatao v Bhimji Jairaj and Co a firm, Madh K and Ch, Not to be cancelled on till 3-4-19.

56-19—Shroff and Din, Lakhmidas Chandaramji v Dungersingh Chotalal a firm Payne and Co. Haji Abdoolla Janoo v Haji Gunny Sumar a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

1686-18—Payne and Co, Haji Abdoola Janoo v Haji Gunny Sumar a firm, Hiralal and Co, Not to be called on till 7-4-19.

1828-18—Mer K and Co, Kaluram Brijmohan a firm v Dwarkadas Monghiram Ptdar, Vachha ando Co.

1945-18—Mulji and Tha, Chotalal Devkarandas a firm v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta D and L.

1976-18—Vachha and Co, Messrs Ganpatrai Kedarnath a firm v Messrs Mathuradas Manji Walji a firm, Ard H D and Co.

2001-18—Vachha and Co, Messrs Kasturchand Mathuradas a firm v Messrs Jodhraj Jainarayen a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

2002-18—Bhimji and Co, Vrijlal Jiwandas v Messrs Narrotam Motichand a firm, Moti and Devi.

2018-18—Moti and Devi, Messrs Surupchand Lalubhai a firm v Messrs Ramji Devkaran a firm, Mehta D and L.

9-19—Moti and Devi, Keshavji Govindji a firm v Nagindas Mansukhram and anr, Dubash and Co.

28-19—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Popatlal Manecklal a firm v Kalidas Khimchand and anr.

91-19—Daph F and D, Vallabdas Mathuradas and Co a firm v Shambhunath Narotam a firm, Ard H D and Co.

111-19—Vachha and Co, Messrs Makhanlal Bajranglal a firm v Messrs Harnandrai Baijnath a firm, Matu J and M.

112-19—Mer K and Co, Selient D Bessons v D E Shamash, Wadia G and Co.

1149-18—Motichand and D, Tribhowandas Narrotamdas a firm v Nagindas Vizbhukhandas a firm, Edg G W and Co.

1881-18—Mehta D and L, Ranchhordas Dhanji, v Narrandas Jivraj a firm.

66-19—Ard H D and Co, Messrs F Ruttonshaw and Co a firm v Chunilal Lalbhai & Co a firm, Khandvalla and Co.

122-19—Bhai K and G, Ujamsey Pitamberdas a firm v Ramchandra Rampratab a firm, Vachha and Co.

137-19—Merwanji K and Co, Bhagwandas Gangaram a firm v Varajlal Lalcobhai a firm, Khandvalla and Co.

152-19—Payne and Co, Abdulla Allarakhia and Co a firm v Khan Bahadur Hormusji Manekji Bhiwandiwalla. Merwanji K and Co.

163-19—Mehta D and L, Ramdas Hiralal and Co a firm v Purshotam Ambalal a firm.

212-19—Mehta D and L, M A Bros a firm v Padamsey Damodhar a firm, Bhimji and Co.

233-19—Payne and Co, Nagindas Lalcobhay a firm v Narrotamdas Harowandas a firm, Khandvalla and Co.

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A FAIR OPPORTUNITY
TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY.
We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.
Send for the complete list NOW.
ENGINEER & CO
BOMBAY No. 3.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

TO-DAY.

Annual stock-taking Sale at Bombay, Jewellery Mart, 367, Hornby Road, Fort.

Bombay Natural History Society.—Meeting of Members and Friends at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 6 p.m.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Henjam, Linga, Banderabbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire and Gwadur will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 4.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong close at G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 6.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at 4 a.m., with late fee up to 10 a.m.

S. S. Manora with outward Parcel Mails expected to arrive at 7 a.m.

Mail steamer Manora with outward parcel mails of 13th March due at 7 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royalor Theatre: Humphrey Bishop at 8-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre. Cinema at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Precious Chinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The temings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Northern Express	12	17	0	
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	56	21	9
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	20

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of 27th February were delivered in London on 22nd ultimo.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Bn. (I. D. F.) will play this evening at 6.15 p.m.

EXPORT OF PEARLS.

A notification in the "Gazette of India" of the 22nd March announces the removal of the prohibition on the export of pearls from British India.

MAILS FOR HONGKONG

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong Via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 4th instant.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of members and their friends will be held this evening at the Society's rooms at 6, Apollo Street at 6 p. m. when the Rev. E. Blatter S.J., will read a paper on "Some substitutes for Cotton."

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The annual prize gathering of the League will take place in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, at 6-15 p.m. to-day. Mr. P. J. Mead will preside and Mrs. Mead will distribute prizes and ambulance certificates.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The subject of study will be "Character Building."

SEND-OFF TO COLONEL N. KIRBY.

There was a pleasant gathering at the Chotani Saw Mill on Saturday last to meet Colonel N. Kirby C.I.E., R.E. late Engineers Store Officer, and Commanding Royal Engineer, Mhow Division and Mrs. Kirby, who are proceeding to England on long leave prior to retirement.

Colonel and Mrs. Kirby were garlanded and handsome bouquets were presented to them by Mr. Chotani

HOMEWARD ENGLISH MAIL.

As the sailing of the Homeward English Mail steamer Somali which has taken the place of the Malta has been postponed, till noon on Sunday the 6th instant the latest hour of posting unregistered correspondence at the General Post Office will be at 4 a.m. and with late fee up to 10 a.m. on that day instead of on Saturday the 5th instant. Registered correspondence will be received up to 7 p.m. and parcels up to 6 p.m. the previous day. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the sailing of the Homeward English Mail steamer Somali which has taken the place of the Malta has been postponed, till noon on Sunday the 6th instant the latest hour of posting unregistered correspondence at the General Post Office will be at 4 a.m. and with late fee up to 10 a.m. on that day instead of on Saturday the 5th instant.

Registered correspondence will be received up to 7 p.m. and parcels up to 6 p.m. the previous day.

Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

The following are additional names per s.s. Ormonde sailing on 8th April 1919:—

Beauchamp, Mr. G. S. and Mrs.; North Mrs. and 2 infants; Slater, Dr. G.; John Sir Edwin; Podger, Mr. R. O.; Ward, Mrs.; Collingwood, Mr., Mrs. and infant; Wellum, Mr. W. T.; O'Donnell, Mr. S. P. and Mrs.; Baker, Mrs. C. H. and Miss; Lees, Mr. D. H. Scotland, Mr. Thos. Mc'A.; Burt, Mr. B. C., Mrs. and child; Russell, I.C.S., Mr. Lennox and Mrs.; Atkinson Hon. Mrs. Florence and maid; Lumsdon, I.C.S., Hon. Mr. O. S., Mrs., 2 children, infant and nurse; MacKenechie, Mrs.; MacFarlane, Miss; Wheeler, Mr. A. L.; Gordon, Mrs. S. B. and 2 infants; Armitstead, Miss; Bombay, The Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer; Cross, Mr. G. W.; Davis, Mr. J. H. Mrs and infant; Griffin Lady; Savage, Mrs. and child; Iles, Miss E.; Furbisher, Mrs. A. M.; Joannides, Mr. J. P., Mrs. and 2 children; Wilson, Mr. A. and Mrs.; Lewis, Mr. T. W. L., Mrs. and 2 infants; Ryves, Mrs. A. C.

ALLEGED DISHONEST APPROPRIATION OF JEWELLERY.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Peter Rego Furtado, a dealer in lottery tickets prosecuted Mary Louis Lopes and Joao De Mello with a charge of dishonestly appropriating some jewellery and cash belonging to a deceased woman named Matilda Barreto.

Mr. Franklin De Souza, pleader, conducted the case on behalf of the complainant while Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, appeared for the first accused.

The prosecution story was that the deceased had been in the complainant's employ for two or three years and she died on 12th January last, in her dwelling place at Dukerwadi, Girgaum. She had in her possession, a considerable amount of jewellery, cash, clothes and utensils, altogether valued at about Rs. 1,900. Shortly after her death, accused No. 1, posing herself as a cousin of the deceased, took charge of the keys to the boxes and removed therefrom the jewellery-box and cash to her own quarters at the "Lusitanian" Hotel, Dhobi Talao.

Accused No. 2, who was the next door neighbour of the deceased, asked accused No. 1, as to who she was and where she was taking away the deceased's property. Accused No. 1, stopped further enquiries by making a present of a gold necklace to the accused No. 2. The complainant was told by the accused No. 2, that the key of the room was with him. It was further stated in the prosecution statement that the deceased has a brother at Lontolim, Salsette, Goa, and that the complainant was in communication with him.

STORY OF THE FIRST ACCUSED.

The first accused stated that in the month of December 1918, she was living in the same flat and building as the deceased Matilda Barreto. A short time after this, she (accused No. 1), went to reside at Dhobi Talao. Matilda used to see her often and as she was not in good health, she often asked her (accused No. 1), to see her and to look after her as she was ill, and also to see that her funeral was properly performed in case of her demise. Barreto died on the 12th of January 1919, and shortly before her death, she had asked one Bismark De Silva to send for the accused No. 1, but she died before the accused No. 1, arrived there at about 7-30 p.m. In the room of Matilda, there were several persons and she (accused No. 1), was asked to sit in the room of accused No. 2. The accused No. 2 was not present at the time. He came there at about 9 p.m. After the return of the accused No. 2, on her (accused No. 1) inquiring of all present, as to what and how the deceased's funeral was going to be done, in concordance of all, accused No. 2, opened the box which was already left unlocked by the deceased in the presence of all (about 8 in number), present there. At the request of all assembled she took charge of them for safe custody. Out of these ornaments she gave a long chain to Bismark to raise money there, on to meet the expenses of the deceased's funeral. Bismark pledged the same with Mr. De Silva, and out of the money raised, funeral expenses were met and some of the debts of the deceased were paid. A few days after, three men were sent to her by the complainant and they asked her to hand over the ornaments of the deceased. But she told that she did not know them and that if she were assured that they were entitled to receive deceased's ornaments, she would hand over all the ornaments to them. After this, the complainant filed this complaint. She was served with a summons to produce the ornaments and she immediately produced all the ornaments she had with her.

The second accused also pleaded that he was not guilty of the charge.

His Worship after examining several witnesses, believed the defence story and acquitted the accused and on Mr. Balubhai T. Desai's suggestions ordered the ornaments to remain in Government possession till the real heirs to the deceased were traced out.

SEPOY'S SAD SUICIDE.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Mahadu Rama, working as a sepoy in the offices of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company. The deceased was arrested in connection with a charge of cheating and forgery at the instance of his employers. From Saturday, till Monday evening, the deceased was in custody, and when he was released he was informed that there was no charge against him, but that he would be asked to give evidence against another person, who also was in the custody of the Police. On Tuesday morning, a thud was heard near the office and the deceased was found lying dead on the ground. The jury returned a verdict of death from fall, apparently suicidal.

MYSTERIOUS STABBING CASE.

The Coroner held an inquiry touching the death of Hasanally Jafferji, a Borah, aged 55, who was stabbed in his room in Cooper Street by an unknown person, under circumstances already reported.

Dr. Bardi, the House Surgeon of J. J. Hospital, gave evidence as to the wounds which the deceased had. Due to a wound above the navel the deceased's internal parts were protruding; there were also wounds in the back and near the collar bone. Death was due to shock from wounds. Further enquiry was adjourned.

B. COM. EXAMNATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I request the hospitality of your paper for the following few lines.

In the recent B. Com. examination, the question-paper on "Administration" was very peculiar. Some of the questions like those on the Native States were outside the curriculum prescribed by the University. Others were connected with up-to-date problems of Political Science, which were beyond the scope of an ordinary student who is not expected to study them from an examination point of view. Very few of the questions had a direct bearing on the course set by the University. In such a state of affairs, the uncertainty of successful result has been unnecessarily forced upon the students. This uncertainty has been aggravated by the fact that the examination has been held, as against humbly requested postponement, just after a serious epidemic in Bombay, which had hindered much of the necessary preparation of students for their examination.

I, therefore, request the examiners on behalf of all the B. Com. students who have appeared this year, to be more sympathetic and liberal in giving their results.—Yours, etc.,

YATRALU.

Bombay, March 29.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Tuesday was 225. Plague registered 11 attacks and 10 deaths, and small-pox 11 attacks and 6 deaths on Tuesday.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

April 2.

S. S. Lhasa, Terry, Karachi, March 31.
S. S. Ranee, Hinton, Bassein, March 22.
S. S. War Rapier, Grant, Busreh, March 25.
S. S. Suevic, English, Auckland, March 4.
S. S. Chakdina, Oliver, Bunder Abbas, March 29.

DEPARTURE.

April 2.

S. S. Heishin Maru, Ikano, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Nizam, Salmon, Calcutta.
S. S. Chakla, Allen, Persian Gulf.
S. S. Clan Macintask, Waterhome, Antwerp, etc.
S. S. Akbar, Courtney, Aden, etc.
S. S. City of Sparta, Dick, Liverpool.
S. S. Produce, Bull, Singapore.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday.

S. S. Cupri, Saloo, Genoa, etc.

The following vessel began to load yesterday steamer Baroda for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ranee:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Ranee, 3,634 tons, Captain J. C. D. Hinton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 22nd ultimo.

S. S. War Rapier:—The steamer War Rapier, 1,352 tons, Captain J. E. Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with ballast, which port she had left on 25th ultimo.

S. S. Suevic:—The steamer Suevic, 8,022 tons, Captain E. J. English, arrived in harbour yesterday from Auckland, with a general cargo and 8 passengers, which port she had left on 4th ultimo.

S. S. Chakdina:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chakdina, 1,579 tons, Captain A. E. Oliver, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bunder Abbas, with ballast, which port she had left on 29th ultimo.

S. S. Akbar:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Akbar 2,957 tons, Captain E. W. Courtney, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Aden, Massowa, and Port Sudan, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Sparta:—The City Line steamer City of Sparta, 3,497 tons, Captain J. Dick, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Produce:—The steamer Produce, 743 tons, Captain H. Bull, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Singapore with ballast.

S. S. Capri:—The Italian steamer Capri, 2,952 tons, Captain G. Saloo, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Genoa via Aden, Suez and Port Said, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kofuku Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Kofuku Maru (outward bound) arrived at Colombo on the 31st ultimo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Wednesday, 2nd April 1919.

Shed	Steamers	Tons	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
	PRINCES DOCK.				
B	Burma Maru	4100	Singapore	9-4-19	O S Kaisha
C & E	Bashu Maru	1922	Marseilles	3-4-19	O S Kaisha
F	Shinjin Maru	2938	Singapore	N F	N Y Kaisha
H	Toboisk	1511	N F	N F	B & P G S N Co
K	Bas ayam	100	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
L	Sabrung	2893	N F	N F	B & P S N Co
N	Rhodesian Transport	3146	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
O	Schooner Utopia	298	Busra	N F	1-4-19 Sharif Hassain owner
P	Sikh	3288	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Oporto	460	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Bahadurl	829	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Netravati	699	Jamnagar	3-4-19	B S N Co
	MOREWEATHER DRY DOCK				
	Nuranee	2870	N F	2-4-19	T Morrison & Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
1	Olympia	3272	Liverpool	8-4-19	W & A Graham & Co
3	Leyani	2627	P Gulf	N F	H S Shushtary & Co
4	Capri	2952	Genoa	3 4 19	M Italiana
7	Somali	4193	London	6-4-19	M M & Co
8	City of Florence	3490	Hull	4-4-19	K Nixon & Co
9	Malta	3898	London	N F	M M & Co
10	Quitos	4942	Rangoon	3 4-19	M M & Co
12	Dilwara	3410	China	16-4-19	M M & Co
16	Saushtar	1718	P Gulf	N F	P G S N Co
	PRINCES DOCK				
2	Varsova	1937	Busra	3-4-19	M M & Co
3	Jeddah	2923	Busra	7-4-19	T Morrison & Co
3	Baroda	1899	Busra	6-4-19	M M & Co
4	Hwah				
	Hsia	991	Busra	2-4-19	B I M
5	Bamora	1871	Busra	3-2-19	M M & Co
6	Ormonde	9021	London	3-4-19	B I M
7	Tweeda	3428	London	15-2-19	M M & Co
9	Torilla	2187	Busra	3-4-19	M M & Co
10	Mullah	2156	Busra	6-4-19	M M & Co
12	Loyalty	3053	Marseilles	5-4-19	M Gouvidas & Co
13	Thessalia	2341	Busra	7-4-19	B I M
15	Chusan	1388	Busra	6-4-19	B I M
	HUGHES DRY DOCK.				
	Margaret Haney	1372	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
	Nagoya	4850	London	19-4-19	M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Singu	1913	Bangoon	5-4-19	Shaw Wallace & Co

EXPORT.

April 2.

S. S. City of Sparta for Liverpool 80 bales goat skin, Enrico N. Stein; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Olympia for Liverpool 20 bales goat skin, Enrico N. Stein.

S. S. Olympia for New York. 74 cwts. cashew nuts, Ratanjee Jewandas and Co.

S. S. Olympia for Philadelphia 67 bales goat skins, Deccan Trading Co. of Bombay.

S. S. Ormonde for London, 4,000 cwts. linseed bold, Sanday and Co.; 250 cwts. khismis, Takersee Kanji and Co.; 10 cases butter, H. C. Mehta and Bros.

S. S. Teesta for London, 40 cwts. cashew nuts, P. Naran; 150 cwts. turmeric, National Financing and Commission Corporation 23 bales goat and sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 14 bales sheep skins, Joomabhoy Sheriff and Sons; 25 bales sheep skins, Ladukbhoy Hassam; 93 cwts. chutney, N. K. Jussawala; 1 package woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son; 23 bales sheep and kid skins, Esmail Dossa and Co.; 96 casks goat skins, Enrico N. Stein; 17½ cwts. gum, Esmail Nowroji and Co.

S. S. Capri for Genoa:—195 cwts. cassialignia, 101 cwts. cloves, B. J. Gorio and Co.

S. S. Bushu Maru for Italy via Suez:—3,998 cwts. Java sugar, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Kosoku Maru for Kobe:—1,200 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Gokuldas Dossa and Co.; 800 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 300 bales cotton, Kikachand Devchand and Co.

S. S. Shinzui Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Lakhamsey Damji and Co.; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Burma Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha.

S. S. Burma Maru for Yokohama:—950 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha.

S. S. Burma Maru for Osaka:—128 bales grey cotton shirting, 13 bales cotton grey T. cloth, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S. S. Shinzui Maru for Yokohama:—12 cwts. ivory, M. Valu.

S. S. Burma Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy and Co.

S. S. Tabolsk for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 12 cwts. fishmaws, Haider and Sultan; 30 cwts. sharkfins Currimbhoy Nathoo; 18 cwts. fishmaws, Joomabhoy Sheriff and Sons.

S. S. Burma Maru for Hongkong:—373 bales cotton yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

April 2.

S. S. Sikh from Wallaroo. Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.:—96,817 bags wheat.

S. S. Swainby from Melbourne. Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.:—97,885 bags wheat.

BOMBAY CHAMBER.

MR. HOGG ON REFORM PROPOSALS.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held in the rooms of the Chamber, Bombay, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg presiding.

In proposing that the report of the Committee of the Chamber for 1918, be adopted and confirmed, Mr. Hogg, after referring to the close of the war and paying a tribute to the services of His Majesty's Forces, briefly referred to the departure of Lord Willingdon and the coming of H. E. Sir George Lloyd, whom he assured that the members of the Chamber, collectively and individually, would cooperate heartily with him in all that promotes the good Government, prosperity, health and happiness of the City and Presidency of Bombay and all classes of its inhabitants.

REFORMS.

Dealing with the Reforms Scheme and referring to his own membership of the Franchise Committee Mr. Hogg observed as follows:—I am not at liberty to say anything about the report of the Franchise Committee, but there is one aspect of the question to which I feel some reference must be made. Whatever degree of representation may ultimately be accorded to our community under the new constitutional schemes it is quite certain that we shall be called upon to take a far larger and more active part in the political life of this country than we have done in the past and we must respond to that call if we are to keep our proper place in India. There is work for us to do on Municipalities, on provincial Councils, on the central Council and the supply of men to do that work can only be forthcoming if the community as a whole takes a live and continuous interest in public questions. I know that this has been pointed out before, quite recently for instance by Mr. Buckland at the annual meeting of the European Association, but I venture to think that it cannot be too often repeated. It will not be enough in future that an active part in these questions should be limited to a few enthusiasts. It will be necessary that the community as a whole should take a keen interest not only in the selection of their representatives, but in the questions with which those representatives have to deal and in the manner in which they deal with them. I commend this aspect of the future to the earnest consideration not only of individual Europeans in India, but of the employers who send them here, for they will have to make it possible for their staff to take some part in the larger public life of the future and to encourage them to do so.

RAILWAYS.

Mr. Hogg then went on to refer to the Indian Defence Force, the Excess Profits Duty and the Passage Control system. Dealing with the development of the Railway system of India, Mr. Hogg trusted that "at an early date we may see the abandonment of the old vicious system of annual doles which lapsed if not spent within the year and varied in their degree of inadequacy with the financial conditions of each year and that there will be substituted for it a vigorous policy of three or five year programmes, thus enabling railways to take a comprehensive and long view of their development requirements and removing from them the temptation to wasteful expenditure which the system of lapsing annual grants presents."

Mr. Hogg then referred to the Industrial Commission's report which he characterised as "a refreshing document in that it tackles the questions referred to the Commission comprehensively and vigorously and makes a number of constructive proposals of far-reaching importance."

With regard to the Cotton Clearing House, Mr. Hogg was of opinion that its establishment was the first step on the path of reform and he hoped that it would not be very long before they saw the cotton trade of Bombay conducted on up-to-date lines similar to those prevailing in Liverpool and the other great markets of the world.

Mr. Hogg finally said:—I have several debts of thanks to pay; to Mr. Gillum and the members of the General Committee for their constant interest, advice and support; to the members of the standing sub-committees and to those gentlemen who have served on special sub-committees for their valuable assistance; to the Secretary, Mr. Royal, and the members of the staff generally for their continued loyal service to the Chamber and last but not least to all of you, gentlemen, for your confidence and support throughout a strenuous period.

The Hon. Mr. S. J. Gillum seconded the motion. Mr. Nigel F. Paton, supported the same, and the motion was carried.

THE NEW COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Mr. R. H. Brooke, seconded by Sir Robert Aitken, the thanks of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber were tendered to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and the outgoing Committee for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during the past year.

The following gentlemen were then elected members of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1919:—Sir Thomas Birkett, Sir Lawless Hepper, the Hon. Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg, and Messrs. T. W. Dowding, J. H. Fyfe, D. M. Inglis and Ralph Kidd.

QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following proposition was carried before the close of the meeting:—

That Rule 4 of the Chamber's Rules and Regulations be amended to read as follows:—

"Every person being a British subject engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits shall be eligible for election either as a Chamber Member or as an Associate Member."

CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR EDUCATION

New rules have been approved by the Bombay Government in connection with the scheme for the education of the children of European and Anglo-Indian soldiers who have died or been incapacitated while on active service These rules apply to the children (boys and girls) of all men of whatever rank, whether combatants or non-combatants, who have since 4th August 1914 died while on the active list duty or become permanently incapacitated owing to wounds or disease contracted while on the active list. A list of all such persons showing their place of residence will be sent by the Officers Commanding Depots and Units to the Collector of each District in British territory for disposal. A similar list for Native States will be sent to the Secretary, Political Department, for such action as that Department may determine. Supplementary lists will be forwarded at the beginning of each calendar year. The Collector on receipt of the list will ascertain and record the names and ages of all children under 16 years of age of the men mentioned in the list and will furnish their guardians with a certificate for each child stating that he or she is entitled to the benefit of these rules, provided that the child has attended a school before attaining the age of 10.

Any child producing such a certificate before the head of a recognised European or English teaching school will be entitled in the first place to a free education grant up to the close of the Middle stage. Should the child's conduct and progress be such as to merit promotion to the High School standards, this concession will be extended to the end of the High School course. Application for such an extension should be submitted to the Inspector of European Schools by the head of the school at least three months before the end of the school year.

Applications for these grants should be made to the Inspector of European Schools through the head of the school the child is attending. They will cover all ordinary school fees of every kind and include the cost of books, stationery, etc., subject to a maximum of 6, 10 and 15 rupees per mensem in the Primary, Middle and High stages, respectively. Grants are liable to be reduced or withdrawn in case of unsatisfactory conduct or progress. The above grants will ordinarily be paid for education in a day school in the locality in which the children live. But in cases where a child is already living at a boarding school or where, for reasons of health or other valid reasons, residence at such a school is considered necessary or desirable; the above grants will be increased as to cover the cost of boarding and tuition, on the conditions laid down in rule 4, subject to a maximum of Rs. 45 per mensem.

In addition to the concessions above enumerated the Director of Public Instruction may sanction extra High School scholarships each year provided the candidate obtains not less than 40 per cent. of the total marks in the European High School Examination and fulfils all the conditions which govern the existing scholarship rules. These scholarship will be drawn in arrears every quarter by the principal of the College on the ordinary High School scholarship form. They will cover all College expenses subject to a maximum of Rs. 40 per mensem, and will be tenable for four years subject to satisfactory conduct and progress.

Grants to cover hostel charges will also be awarded subject to a maximum of Rs. 40 provided that residence in a hostel is considered necessary by the College authorities and the hostel chosen is recognised. Applications for hostel charges should be made to the Director of Public Instruction through the head of the College.

Concessions or scholarships will not be open to children who up to the age of 10 have not attended any school.

TO PHILATELISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of Mr. G. P. Merchant in your yesterday's issue under the above heading, we are pleased to state that we are starting the "International Society of Collectors, Hobbyists and Exchangers" in this country for those interested in Picture Postcards, Stamps, Coins, Curios, Photography, etc., and for those wishing to make friends in foreign countries. So far we have been able to enrol about 200 members in different countries, and expect a very large world-wide membership within the next few months. The first quarterly magazine of the Society devoted to all the different hobbies will be out during the next month. For the information of your correspondent we shall be pleased to forward applications with other particulars as also to those who are interested in it.—Yours, etc.,

C. H. SHAH.
R. D. BILIMORIA.

Bombay, March, 31.
P. O. Box 298.

CRUELTY TO BULLOCKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Having read in your paper of the 27th instant "M. G. J.'s" very touching letter on cruelty to labouring bullocks in Bombay, I beg to say that many such animals must get old, and disabled in course of time, and so long as human nature will continue to be as it is, drivers will continue to torture and ill-treat such luckless animals secretly, if not openly.

The best remedy against the evil is the use of motor carts and machine-worked oil mills.

I pray that motor manufacturers may kindly resolve to manufacture cheap motor carts and oil mills which can be used by people of ordinary means, thereby earning the very great blessing of saving thousands of poor bullocks from daily tortures so feelingly described by your kind-hearted correspondent.—Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, March 28.

SIR OLIVER LODGE'S RETIREMENT.

STUDY OF THE ETHER OF SPACE.

Sir Oliver Lodge, Principal of the University of Birmingham, will retire at the end of the present session in July. He made the announcement at the annual meeting of the Court of Governors on Feb. 27.

Sir Oliver said it was his wish to make room for a younger man who could enter upon his duties with the period of reconstruction. He added that he had passed the professional age limit. He had informed the Vice-Chancellor and Council last summer of his intention, and no one should now be taken by surprise. He thanked the Council and his colleagues for the kindness and consideration shown to him throughout his tenure of office. He had been in Birmingham 19 years, and the growth of the university during that period was a monument to the public services of those leading citizens of Birmingham who had watched and fostered its growth.

In what remained of his life, his hope was to devote himself to the problem of the Ether of Space, in both its physical and psychical relations, as very partially and incipiently indicated in an article in the current number of the "Hibbert Journal." In the regions of conjoint physics and psychology there was much work to be done, and by devoting himself to studies in which his special training ought to be useful he might hope to do better service in the long run than by continuing to hold an office which could be filled by a younger man, full of energy and ambition, closely in touch with the main life of the place, and with special gifts in the direction of organization and cooperative work.

The Vice-Principal moved a resolution expressing deep regret at the resignation of Sir Oliver Lodge, and placing on record the distinguished services he had rendered to the university, services which had given lustre to it by his great scientific attainments, broad sympathies, and independence of thought.

Sir Richard Threlfall, in seconding the resolution, spoke of the valuable scientific discoveries made by Sir Oliver. His investigations in regard to the coagulation of smoke had been of great industrial advantage. Thanks to Sir Oliver enormous advances had been made in electrolysis, and his discoveries relating to wireless telegraphy had been of the greatest importance to the world. They were losing the services of one of the great scientific pioneers of the generation.

The Bishop of Birmingham supported the resolution, which was carried.—"The Times."

WONDERFUL SPECIFIC FOR

ASTHMA

Radical and Sure Cure.

by which Asthmatic patients suffering from over 25, 30 or 40 years and given up by English and Indian Physicians, no matter if it is from the birth or it is inherited from ancestors, are radically cured of their disease, is distributed gratis to Asthmatic patients in Benares daily.

Out-door patients have to pay Rs. 10-6 for the specific of four weeks' use, three weeks' Rs. 9-5, two weeks' Rs. 6-5 and for one week's Rs. 3-4. Full amount will be refunded if after finishing the treatment any Asthma fit appears in their lines.

The Specific is to be taken for twelve weeks only.

Ingredients are VEGETABLES and HERBS only and free from opium or any poisonous substance or hot effect.

It is guaranteed that no relapse of Asthma appears from THE VERY FIRST DAY of commencing the treatment till the end of their lives, whether they stop in Benares during the treatment or they take the Specific at their home.

Opium is strictly prohibited.

Testimonials are sent free.

Address:—

K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.
Benares City, U. P., India.

Table No. 5,
(3)

TELEPHONES FOR SALE.

TO introduce ourselves in India we have opened a branch at Bombay. From 1st April, 1919, we will sell the famous Chicago Long-distance Magneto Telephones at almost cost price during April, 1919 one month only. They are fully guaranteed and may be had on approval.

Order at once to avoid disappointment.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO.
HORNBY ROAD.
Post Box 459, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "CHIPHONE, BOMBAY."

TAILORS FOR HIGH FOLK
(with prudence for purse)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street BOMBAY.

MR. PATEL'S BILL.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' SUPPORT.

ENTHUSIASTIC PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, was held in the Town Hall, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association and the Aryan Brotherhood to support the Hindu Marriages (Validating) Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, in the Imperial Legislative Council. The meeting was largely attended, the Hall being filled to its utmost capacity. Only those who were in sympathy with the object of the meeting were allowed to enter. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad took the chair.

SIR C. H. SETALVAD.

The Chairman said that in many quarters there was considerable misunderstanding as to the scope and the object of this Bill. All that the Bill proposes to do was to validate or to have it declared that Hindu marriages of persons belonging to different castes were valid. The necessity of such a measure had arisen from the fact that there had been a considerable number of marriages of this kind in which when the question of their validity had been raised in Courts of Law and it had been decided that such marriages were illegal, with the result that the offsprings of such marriages had been considered illegitimate, causing very great hardships. It was said in numerous quarters that if they passed a Bill of this character, they would be going against the Hindu Shastras, and Hindu religion. He ventured to say that it was an entire misapprehension

He further said that the Bill was purely permissive and it was perfectly open to a caste to disapprove of a marriage contracted by one of its members with a member of another caste by refusing communion with them. The Bill did not interfere with any action of that kind. The Bill only recommended that such marriages should not be declared invalid by Courts of Law. Various suggestions had been made in regard to the Bill. It had been suggested that if they were going to have an Act declaring such marriages valid, then they ought to impose upon the man contracting such marriages, the duty of accepting the principle of monogamy. Personally speaking, he was in favour of this suggestion. It had also been said that such marriages should be allowed to adults only. That again was a point which he was inclined to look upon with favour.

Continuing Sir Chimanlal said, that all that they had to do that night was to accord their support to the principle of the Bill. If they were agreed that the present state of things should be amended and that such marriages should be held valid by Courts of Law, then they ought to support the measure. (Cheers).

The President then read some messages received by him, of sympathy from social gentlemen.

DIWAN BAHADUR G. S. RAO.

Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao then proposed the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of the Hindu community of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reforms Association and the Aryan Brotherhood, approves of the principle of the Hindu Marriages (Validating) Bill introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon Mr. V. J. Patel."

In proposing the resolution the speaker said that he approved of the principle of the Bill for two reasons. Firstly, because, the Bill was not in conflict with the ancient laws of the Hindus, and secondly, because it was eminently conducive to the progress of the Hindu community. He thought that the time had come to remove all artificial restrictions and that they were bound to advance with the times. (Cheers).

HON. MR. PARANJPYE.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, in seconding the resolution, said, that in his opinion some beginning of this kind was urgently necessary in the interests of the future progress of the Hindu community. The resolution asked them to support the principle of the Bill and he was sure that a large gathering of the kind assembled that night showed that it was prepared to support the Bill. He wanted to speak on that question from a wider point of view. No community, he thought, could stand still—either in political, social or industrial matters. The community that stood still was pretty nearly moribund. The Hindu community had to change its customs with the change of time, if it was to exist at all. If they were looking for progress in politics, it was but right that they should ask for progress in social matters as well. In those days of full nationality they badly needed to remove those cramping distinctions which hindered the growth of the Hindu Society. The world he submitted, was moving fast and they also ought to move fast.

Concluding, he expressed the hope that if the Government of India was not going to father this Bill; at least it would remain neutral. (Cheers).

MR. M. SUBEDAR.

Mr. M. Subedar in supporting the resolution, said that the Bill as said by the President, was permissive. It did not affect any one who did not want to go in. They knew well what opposition had been raised against the passing of some Acts, like the Sati or the Widow Remarriage Act. The bogly that was raised by orthodox Hindus then was of the same nature and he was sure the present opposition would meet with the same fate when the time came. He thought that Mr. Patel was doing a real service to his country in enabling every one to rise to the fullest extent. (Cheers).

MR. P. K. TELANG.

Mr. P. K. Telang further supported the resolution which, on being put to the vote, was unanimously carried.

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar then moved:—

"That this meeting emphatically asserts its opinion that marriages among Hindus, irrespective of caste, are in perfect consonance with the spirit and traditions of the Hindu Religion and repudiates the opinion expressed elsewhere by individuals or in meetings that such marriages were or are forbidden by Hindu Shastras or even usage."

Mr. Jayakar, in moving the proposition, said that inter-caste marriages existed and were practised in the older times. They knew from Narad and Brihaspati that such marriages were allowed in the past. He thought that the present Bill was a very feeble attempt, and they must make the best of this Bill. People who were asking for larger political rights should equally want social rights. (Cheers).

Mr. D. G. Padhye seconded the proposition

MR. MUZUMDAR.

Mr N. M. Muzumdar, in supporting the resolution, said that marriage was a personal question between two persons only, and if the two persons were willing no Government had any right to tell them to confine themselves among a certain group of persons, or a certain locality only. The future of India depended on industrial development and industrail development, depended on social progress. (Cheers).

DR. K. J. DESAI.

Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai further supported the resolution which was carried.

The next resolution that was passed authorised the President of the meeting to forward the resolutions passed by the meeting to the Government of Bombay and the Imperial Government.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

LEAGUE TO COMBAT VENEREAL DISEASES.

LAST YEAR'S WORK.

The first general annual meeting of the League for combating Venereal Diseases was held in the Hall of the Bombay Sanitary Association, Bombay, yesterday. The Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis presided.

Dr. J. A. Turner, Honorary Secretary, in the course of the report, said:

The League has already started work and it is now a year that it has been strenuously endeavouring to combat Venereal Diseases in Bombay by various means. The work began with the opening of offices and Information Bureaus at Princess Street and Kamatipura, where information and advice are given to the public; educational literature was published both in English and the Vernacular and freely distributed. In February of last year the League opened a dispensary at Lamington Road well equipped with all the necessaries for free diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases by modern methods. The dispensary which has on its staff a Medical Officer and a Nurse, has pved to be a very great strategic centre in the crusade that we have undertaken.

The report was adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis, addressing the assembly, said the League had done very useful work in the year. There was a fair prospect of a grant being made by Government to the League.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

H. E. Sir George Lloyd presided yesterday at the annual general meeting of the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League and the Bombay Sanitary Association held yesterday.

Dr. J. A. Turner Honorary Secretary of the Sanitary Association, presented the report which was adopted.

Mr. Jhabwalla alone during the past few months has given 65 lectures and distributed 20,000 pamphlets and we are grateful to him for his voluntary assistance.

Dr. Choksey presented the report of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, which was also adopted.

A report of his Exeellency's speech will appear in our issue of to-morrow.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

— SIMLA, April 2.

Rainfall has been nearly general round the head of the Bay and local in Upper Burma with a few falls in South Burma. The chief amounts are:—Cox's Bazar and Chittagong one inch and Barisal a half. The weather is becoming unsettled in North-West India.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in lower Bengal.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity, at its origin about eleven hundred miles away, was recorded in the Simla seismograph at six hours, twenty minutes this morning.

PRESS ACT AGAIN.

RS 2,000 DEMANDED FROM "NEW HERALD."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 1.

The "New Herald" of Lahore has been required to deposit a security of Rs. 2,000.

CONTROL SYSTEM OF RICE.

NUMBER OF IMPORT LICENSES TO BE REDUCED.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Director of Civil Supplies, regarding the system of control in case of trade in rice:—

At a meeting held on March 31st, 1919, at which the Chief Secretary to Government presided and at which many persons interested in the rice trade in Bombay and in the mofussil attended, questions regarding the system of control as regards the trade in rice were discussed.

1. As regards the import of rice from Burma to Bombay it was stated that the policy of Government in the past had been to issue licenses to a large number of merchants so as to give a share in this trade to as many as possible of those who had previously engaged in it, but owing to the difficulty of controlling the rice in the case of a large number of merchants, some of whom did not carry out the undertakings which they had given, the number of licenses would in future be reduced considerably.

2. As regards the distribution of rice in Bombay to the retail dealers it was proposed by some of those present that this distribution should be entrusted entirely to one large firm which should submit its accounts for inspection to the Director of Civil Supplies. It was agreed that this would be desirable if a suitable firm could be found.

3. As regards the system of distributing rice from Bombay to the various districts it was proposed that in order to secure that the rice allotted in Bombay to particular merchants should be transported to the districts for which it is allotted and not resold at a profit in Bombay, a few responsible firms should be appointed to manage the whole of the *mukhadami* business. The allotment will be made to up-country merchants who will pay the *mukhadami*, and the latter will despatch the rice to its proper destination, and give the railway or shipping receipt for the same to the owner after having the details registered in the office of the Director of Civil Supplies. The Director of Civil Supplies will inform the Collector of each district of the despatch of rice to his district giving the price f.o.r. or f.o.b. in each case and the Collector will then be in a position to check prices in his district. Arrangements are now being made to carry out the arrangements mentioned above, and it is hoped that by this means a prompter distribution of the stocks of the rice may be secured and that it will not in future be possible for rice to be resold in Bombay several times at a profit. At the same time it must be remembered that these arrangements cannot remove the fundamental difficulty which has been at the bottom of all the trouble in the past, and that is that the demand for rice is far greater than the supply. So long as this continues many people must inevitably be disappointed in securing the supplies which they require.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE SHARE MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been an assiduous reader of the weekly review of the Share Market by your own correspondent, and I have always noted the fact that alone amidst the discordant cries of bulls and bears, your correspondent has seen things with a clearness of vision that is admirable. In his last Saturday's review, he warned the public against any dealings in Mill shares, and he gave solid reasons for it, but the warning seems to have fallen on deaf ears and the sky is again ringing with the speculator's voice. "Teji" is on everybody's lips and all the shares are showing an upward tendency, and the position from the point of view of the genuine investor has become ridiculous. As one of the latter and as one who has some inside knowledge of things as they stand at present, I wish to support your correspondent's plea for caution and if this letter saves a few unwary moths from dashing themselves against the light, I shall be satisfied. For genuine investor, I shall say, give the share bazar a wide berth. Its present position is most anomalous. It is now clear that very few mill companies will be able to pay any final dividends, and everybody now knows that they have resolved to carry over their accounts to the 31st of March, but few know that the months of January, February and March have been of very heavy losses to most mills, specially to those that have a large yarn output, and whatever little gain they may show in their accounts up to 31st of December, 1918, will be wiped out by these losses. Knowing this, it seems to me that to-day's rates of Fazuls at 755, Davids at 570 and Shapurjis at 122 and Simplexs at 650 are absurd from the point of the investor and that they show a tendency to rise still further is only to be explained by an unhealthy bullish sentiment which is bound to end in the usual disastrous reaction when the public becomes awakened to the true state of affairs.

The bulls argue that the future gains of the industry will go far to compensate for the present admitted losses. But there is absolutely no warrant for this. The yarn and cloth market is steadily falling and its undertone is weak. Moreover, there are still large stocks of goods left in the up-country centres bought at high rates and which are still uncleared. On the top of this, there is the severest famine on record raging and the demand from the consuming centres will be very poor. The effects of a famine are not temporary as has been often supposed, and this year's famine will materially reduce the purchasing power of the country for several years to come. Last but not least, as every mill manager will tell you, the shortage of labour caused by the epidemics still continues (though, of course, not to the former extent), and its efficiency has sadly deteriorated. All these make the immediate prospects of the industry very gloomy indeed and confirms me in my view that the present artificial inflation of the share market at this stage is sheer gambling bound to carry with it its own retributory effect within a short time. In conclusion, I may assure the reader that I am neither a bull nor a bear, but only

A GENUINE INVESTOR.

Bombay, April 2.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

PRELIMINARY ROUND.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION (4) *BEAT NOVICES* (1).

A nice and cool evening favoured the meeting between these two teams on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, on Wednesday, when the Telegraphists won by the margin of three goals, the scores being four goals to one. Considering the balance of exchanges, the Telegraphists were the better team on the day's play and their victory was quite deserved. They were more quick on the ball than their opponents, and had greater understanding among themselves especially in the forward line, which broke through the opposing defence time and again. The Novices' operations were characterised by hard and reckless hitting and combination was at a discount. During the initial period S. F. D'Souza opened the account of the Signallers and B. Mendonza increased the lead towards its close and the teams changed sides with the Telegraphists leading by two goals to nil. After the interval, the exchange ruled much in favour of the Telegraph Club, and Hankins and M. C. D'Souza scored again for them. Towards the close, the Novices made desperate attempts at reducing the margin of defeat and scored their only point through Whittaker. The game thus ended in a win for the Telegraph Club by four goals to one.

The teams were:—

Government Telegraph Recreation Club: O'Connor; Perry and L. Fernandez; S. F. D'Souza, B. Mendonsa and C. X. D'Costa; Mendies, Hankins, L. Mendonsa, P. Sequiera and M. C. D'Souza.

Novices:—Covney; Wilkins and Callaghan; Carter, McCardo and J. Hasset; H. Hasset, Jewell, Menessie, Whittaker and Sinclair.

Referees:—Major Brough and Mr. Nagporewalla.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS (3) *BEAT REPUBLICANS* (0).

The second game—that between the Supply and Transport Corps and the Republicans—was, on the whole, a very desultory affair except the occasional fine passing bouts by the S. and T. forwards, which won them the game by three goals to nil. The Republicans, were handicapped having had to play one short practically throughout—one absent during the first period, while an injury necessitated the retirement of one during the second period. The S. and T. Corps team had the upperhand practically throughout Lieutenant Fitzpatrick scored twice during the initial period and Lieutenant Booth increased the lead after ends had been changed.

The Republicans were far too erratic in their passing and their efforts in front of good lacked finish. They put on spurts at times and made headway against opposing defence, but either erratic shooting or fumbling in front of goal lost them many chances. The S. and T. Corps played with greater dash and won as stated.

The teams were:—

Supply and Transport Corps:—Lieutenant Britts; Sgt. Atkinson and Sgt. Taylor; Lieutenant Kendall, Sgt. Rancourn and Sgt. Lister; Sgt. Cornfield, Capt. Carrol, Lieut. Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant Booth and Sgt. Gaynor.

Republicans:—Bhaba; Kanga and Irani; Poonawalla, Elavia and Madan; F. N. Dastur, Dalal, Makujina, P. S. Dastur and Warden.

Referees:—Major Brough and Mr. James.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

(1) 4-30 p.m.—Bandra Y. M. C. A. vs. Parsi Hockey Association.

(2) 5.40 p.m.—Crusaders vs. Grant Medical College.

FRIDAY'S GAMES.

(1) 4-30 p.m.—Lusitanians "A" vs. Instituto Luso Indiano. (Replay).

(2) 5-40 p.m.—Customs vs. Y. M. C. A. (Procter Branch.)

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

(1) 4.30 p.m.—Parsi Cyclists vs. Grant Medical College "A".

(2) 5-40 p.m.—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Parsi Pioneers.

ANOTHER ORDER UNDER DEFENCE ACT.

MOSLEM EDITOR FORBIDDEN TO MAKE SPEECHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 1.

It is stated that Syed Habib, Editor of the defunct newspaper "Naqqash" of Calcutta, has been served with an order under the Defence Act by the Punjab Government prohibiting him from making any speeches.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Sanitary Association on Wednesday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd accompanied by the Lady Elche and Captain C. E. Benson, Aide-de-Camp left for Peshawar on Wednesday afternoon.

Lady Jenkins, Mr. L. Robertson and Mr. C. Mayne have arrived at Government House.

Admiral Viscount Jellicoe has been promoted to the Admiral of the Fleet from today.

Admiral Jellicoe on board the New Zealand left Karachi on Tuesday for Bombay, whence the ship will proceed to Singapore.

The Hon. Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, C.I.E., Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, is proceeding on six months' leave from about the 5th instant. The Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, Revenue Secretary, will act as Chief Secretary to Government during Mr. O'Donnell's absence.

Mr. W. N. Gourlay, who went home as Private Secretary to Lord Sinha attending the Peace Conference, wires that he will probably return to India at the end of the year to resume his duties as Private Secretary to Lord Ronaldshay.

It is understood that the Bishop of Chota Nagpur will be appointed the Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India.

BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS.

SUGGESTED IMPERIAL COMMITEE OF CABINET.

A MILNER INTERVIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 2.

Lord Milner, interviewed by a representative of the "Sunday Express," replying to the interviewer's suggestion that signs of impatience were appearing in the Dominions, admitted that there was a centripetal tendency in the Empire today with Britain and the Dominions thinking of their own affairs, but this was purely temporary. Not merely the bloodshed on the battlefield, but the fact that hundreds of thousands of Dominioners had lived among us for four years had strenghened the sense of a real brotherhood, which would never be destroyed.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

This tendency was reflected in our constitutional machinery. The Dominion Premiers had been called to the councils of the War Cabinet and this temporary expedient must become permanent policy. "In every administrative act", continued Lord Milner, "you ought to think of the Dominions as friends and relations of the British Empire. We are free and equal members of one community and while we have no hostility to foreign friendly nations, still we will give preference in all things to our own family."

Lord Milner welcomed the decision immediately to relax the restrictions on trade within the Empire, pointing out that he was not responsible for these restrictions. Preference was a much wider thing than mere matter of tariffs. Every nation in the Empire ought to settle its fiscal system on its own merits and then give preference to the others. Preference embraced emigration, cables, shipping and finance. Emigration should be directed firstly to the Dominions, secondly to the United States as a great free community with like ideals, and lastly to other countries like Argentine. Government and the Colonial Office believed in strengthening our own Dominions, our own friends and our own trade first. Similarly as regards shipping, cables, wireless and finance, the aim of the centre of the Empire ought to be to help the sister communities before anyone else.

A COMMITTEE TO DEAL WITH IMPERIAL AFFAIRS.

A committee of the Cabinet should be created to deal specially with Imperial issues and foreign policy for the Empire. The Prime Minister, the Colonial, foreign and Indian Secretaries and probably the Secretary for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty would be ex-officio members of such a committee. Other Ministers could attend when need arose. There would also doubtless by a committee of the Cabinet for home affairs, while the whole Cabinet might meet as before to consider any great issue involving the fate of Government.

The Imperial committee of the Cabinet should be open to the statesmen of the Dominions as the War Cabinet has been. The great point was that representatives of the Dominions must permanently sit in the Imperial Committee. The only way to solve this puzzle was that when the Dominions Premiers could not be there, they should have prominent members of their Governments present to take their places. Thus the representative would speak authoritatively in the Councils of the Empire and would be up-to-date in his own home politics. Such a committee could have no direct executive power except with the assent of the Dominion people, but it would have he greatest influence in shaping our policy.

SETTLEMENT OF VIENNA RAILWAY STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 2.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Vienna states that the railway strike has been settled by Government intervention.

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 2.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Vienna says, the railway strike has been settled by negotiation with Government.

TRIAL FOR MURDER OF M. JAURES.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 2.

PARIS.—After a trial lasting a week Villain, the murderer of the Socialist M. Jaures in July 1914 has been acquitted. The prosecution accepted the evidence showing that the prisoner was mentally unbalanced.

The defence pleaded that Villain acted from motives of misguided patriotism and acquittal was asked as an act of clemency. The trial was postponed until after the war for fear of exciting political strife.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., April 2.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—The market is quiet and steady. The Shanghai exchange reacted to 4/7 a tael.

LATEST CABLES.

A NEW CONSORTIUM FOR [illegible] CHINA

PARTICIPATION BY A BRITISH GROUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 2.

Reuter learns that the Government has agreed conditionally to a British financial group participating in a new consortium for financing loans to China which will entail the pooling of all financial and commercial concessions in China among the Allies concerned.

REQUIEM MASS FOR LATE SIR MARK SYKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 2.

Requiem mass for the late Sir Mark Sykes was held in Westminster Cathedral to-day, Bishop Butt being the celebrant. There was a large congregation which included representatives of the Foreign Office, India Office, the King of the Hedjas and Armenian Association.

GERMAN SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 2.

Reuter is informed that only about 8,000 Germans remain in China and they will be repatriated as soon as shipping is available.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN ARMENIA

ENTENTE RELIEF MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 2.

At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Harmsworth stated that there was undoubtedly a serious shortage of food in Armenia, largely owing to the inability of the people to sow corn and to Turks wantonly destroying crops.

The whole question of revictualling the country was in the hands of the Supreme Economic Council in Paris. The British military authorities were administering widespread relief in the parts of Armenia occupied by the British chiefly by the use of surplus army stock, while the American relief mission to whom the British naval and military authorities were giving every facility was operating elsewhere.

FREIGHT RATES FROM AMERICA TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 2.

WASHINGTON.—The Shipping Board has fixed freight rates to Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi at from 60 to 100 cents and to Madras and Rangoon at from 65 to 125 cents per hundred pounds and to Red Sea ports at 40 dollars per ton.

CESSATION OF RAILWAY STRIKE IN VIENNA.

TO AVOID OCCUPATION OF GERMAN-AUSTRIA BY FRENCH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 2.

It is stated in Vienna that one reason for cessation of the railway strike was the fact that the strike would be made a pretext for the occupation of German-Austria by large bodies of French troops, which it is believed will be despatched against Hungary and Russian Bolsheviks.

SOUTHBOROUGH COMMITTEE ARRIVES IN LONDON.

REPORT TO BE PRESENTED IMMEDIATELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 2.

The Southborough Commission has arrived. It is expected that its report will be presented to Parliament immediately.

COTTON GINNING IN WASHINGTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., April 2.

A Washington census total gives cotton ginnings as 11,888,000 running bales or 12,023,000 five-hundred-pound bales.

19TH BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The dates of the Conference finally fixed are 24th, 25th, and 26th April. Mr. Joseph Baptista has been elected President. Mahatma Gandhi has consented to be present. The fee for the members of the Reception Committee is Rs. 10. The fee for the Delegates is Rs. 3. The fee for the spectators is Re. 1 per day. Boarding charges will be Re. 2 per day.

If any delegates want special arrangements, they should inform the General Secretaries a fortnight beforehand.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible hand-writing, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, 3rd April, 1919.

THE PERIL IN EAST AFRICA.

The history of British control in East Africa begins with the grant of a Royal Charter to the Imperial British East Africa Company in 1888. In view of the recent policy of oppression directed against the Indian settlers of East Africa, it is interesting to recall that in the Royal Charter there was a specific declaration that "there shall no differential treatment of the subjects of any Power as to trade or settlement." The Article proclaimed toleration and equal treatment to the subjects of all Powers, including His Majesty's Indian subjects, but, in experience, the pledge has been consistently violated and all appeals for the restoration of equal rights rejected or ignored by the authorities. There is no doubt that the Charter of Queen Victoria seriously maintained the principle of equal treatment, as one of the main grounds on which the policy of acquisition was based said that it was calculated to be advantageous to "the commercial and other interests of British Indians," and that the possession by a British Company of the Coast line would protect British Indian subjects "from being compelled to reside and trade under the Government and protection of alien Powers." What, however, has been the treatment accorded to Indians after this touching manifestation of solicitude for their welfare? The guarantee in the Charter has been so violated in practice that it has to be classed under the melancholy category of "Scraps of paper." The maltreatment of British Indian residents has grown so acute that there should be a final decision concerning their future. If they are, in the interests of the more recent white settlers, crushed into serfdom, let there be an open declaration, and a candid eschewal of high professions about the liberties of British subjects. The situation is critical, since it is well-known that large areas are being farmed out for the occupation of discharged British soldiers. If there is going to be a definite decision that the course of invidious treatment shall be retraced, there may be hope for the free development of Indian settlers. Otherwise the original anxiety that British Indian settlers should be freed from the Government of "alien Powers" will be finally overlaid and extinguished by the new policy of extermination. And in the result, it may be that the first pretext of occupation will be no more observed in practice than it has been in South Africa, where, also, one of the interests for which Britain fought was the freedom and fair treatment of British Indian settlers. We cannot allow that blood-stained history to repeat itself—after having passed through the hell of this war.

According to the Census of 1911, the Asiatic population of East Africa is 11,886, Europeans numbering 3,167. Before the outbreak of the war, there was already in vogue a system of laws and customs adverse to the interests of British Indian settlers, while Germans and Austrians shared the privileges of the white settlers. The Indian residents are admittedly responsible for the building up of East Africa, with its railway lines and trade routes, and as settlers they preceded the bulk of the Europeans who are now seeking to impose on them political and economic disabilities. As the non-European community, their legal disabilities have been multiplied on account of their civilised status and capacity for professional and trade competition. Not only are the Asiatic settlers more in number than the White residents, but they are also responsible for the economic development of East Africa in the first stages of its modern history. But the European settlers prefer the work to the workers, and, as the memorial to the Viceroy shows, they are being elbowed out in all departments of political and economic existence. In Government appointments and in the liberal professions Indian settlers are being systematically outcasted and driven to the wall. In spite of the qualifications of Indian candidates, appointments in Government services are made with a sole view to accommodate as many white men as possible in the higher ranks. As a capital instance of the exclusion of Indians from the liberal professions, may be cited the rule of 1912, which forbids Indian legal practitioners from settling to their profession in the Protectorate. That the prohibition is based on no allegation of inferior merits is plain from the fact that two Indian barristers have been excluded from practice in the law courts, because of the offence of their having been born in India. In Portuguese East Africa, Indians get better recognition in the public services and in the professions, and are we to believe that Indians are not going to have a status of liberty within British territory which they enjoy under the republic of Portugal? More important than this disability, are the prohibitions imposed regarding the acquisition of lands in East Africa by our Indian fellow subjects. In Nairobi Indian businessmen have been compelled to evacuate lands in the interests of Europeans, in spite of their claims of prior settlement and a long tradition of business transactions in the locality. Why should they be forced out of their premises in spite of their title to them? The policy avowed, apparently with brutal frankness, is that the claims of subsequent applicants are weightier than the rights of early settlers, if the subsequent applicants have the distinction of bearing a white complexion. The status of Indians in the Legislative Council and the local bodies of the Protectorate is another scandal. In spite of their numerical predominance and their economic investments, they do not possess a single representative, elected or nominated, in the Legislative Council. The Law prescribes a membership of twenty, of whom twelve are officials and eight non-official Europeans. What is the result? The entire body of twenty sit and legislate in the interests of the latter-day White settlers and to the detriment of Indian residents. The laws and regulations passed by them tend to deprive Indians of the acquisitions of their own exertion. Side by side with this policy of exclusion, is the artificial monopoly of European professions—of law and of medicine —, and the position to which Indians are ground down as a result is pitiable. In the sphere of education, the Government regards the claims of European children as superior to the rights of Indian children, so that in spite of their numerical inferiority and equal liability in the payment of taxes, Rs. 313 is spent annually for the European scholar, as against Rs. 64 for the Indian pupil. This is obviously liberality at the expense of Indian tax-payers, but there is no Indian representation in the Legislative Council or the local bodies to challenge the fraud involved in the preferential treatment. The principle of this kind of treatment is nothing new in British possessions with non-European inhabitants, but the ultimate pillage involved is not justifiable in any sense.

A lot has been said about the business of granting lands for settlement to soldiers. In East Africa, it is being prosecuted on a principle which, if unchecked, will mean the complete ruin of Indians. To British ex-soldiers, land is being farmed out, while for Indian ex-soldiers, (who are of course entitled under law only to rejected areas), no lands have been so far surveyed for occupation. Indians have fought beside Europeans and shed their blood in mingling streams over many lands, but they are not fit to exist beside their brothers-in-arms after the ordeal. Indians in East Africa are being crushed out of all chances of a free and equal career. Better treatment is available in Portuguese territory. We know that the indigenous races of French colonies glory in the equality of treatment they enjoy, and reverence the flag of the Republic. Is it in British possessions alone that the scandal of persecuting Indians to continue? Are we to infer that in Portuguese territory, and in French territory, Indians have a career greater than what is sanctioned under the Union Jack?

The tragedy of persecuting strenuous races is not new to history, though there is little excuse for its repetition on account of the lessons of history. The earliest attempt of racial oppression was in the time of the Pharaohs of Egypt, who sought to destroy the Jews by an order to kill all the male children born in the tribe of domicile. The nemesis of it, Rameses did not escape. The system is inquitous and no one can escape its moral consequences, if not its historical consequences. Those who repeat the experiment of oppression do not copy the crude system of killing—they are so "civilized" that they adopt a circumlocutionary method, which is not the less deadly for being modern and scientific. Let the British people see to it that it remains an accusation against Germans and not an indictment against themselves, that they purposed the destruction of indigenous peoples. Instead of shedding tears over the fate of the Herreros, it is their duty to see that their fellow-subjects are not maltreated within their own territory. The memorial to the Viceroy says that the complaints of Indians to the local authorities and the Colonial Office have been so far ignored. For those who consider the iniquity of it, it is a terrible accusation. We cannot bear to think of another South Africa for the Indian subjects of His Majesty; for there, the cup is full to the brim and cannot hold another drop. The cry from East Africa is not a claim for privilege, but for bare justice. Will the Government of Lord Chelmsford realise the seriousness of the situation and stake their credit for the righting of this wrong?

THE FINANCES OF LOCAL BODIES.

Sir George Lloyd has now returned from his tour in Gujarat and we are happy to note the business-like nature of the replies he gave to the addresses of the various local bodies in the districts, which approached him with the hope that his Government would give earnest consideration to their manifold needs. It is noticeable that there is one general grievance running through all these addresses. They point out their unhappy financial position in the face of the many burdens they are asked to, and wish to, bear. We may cite the example of the Ahmedabad District Board, as perhaps the most typical. This body complained that "the one anna Local Fund Cess derived from the land Revenue is the principal source of our statutory income. We are not entitled to levy any taxes and there is hardly any scope for further taxation on the rural population." The Board's address contained an encouraging account of what they wanted to achieve in many useful directions, but they were handicapped by the poverty of their purse. They would not have remained in such a condition of financial starvation, had the arrangements existing thirty years ago been allowed to continue. The Board point out in their address that, "in the early 'eighties a cess of one anna in the rupee was actually levied on the "sayer" revenue which included excise and was paid to the Board." This arrangement was discontinued under the orders of the Government of India in 1873, and the Boards in this Presidency were given a compensation fixed on the actual revenue. The Excise revenue of the Government has increased enormously during all these years, but the local bodies can have no proportionate share of this increase. The Ahmedabad District Board thus gets the surprisingly inadequate sum of Rs. 28,28, when it would have obtained nearly Rs. 60,000 a year.

We are glad to learn from the replies given by the Governor that we can expect early legislation to better the condition of local bodies. It is needless to emphasise the point that in all such legislation the provision of adequate taxing powers for local bodies must obtain an important place. So far the various proposals which have come up for discussion in the Legislative Council and before the Lawrence Committee have comprised either the levy of a cess not exceeding one anna in the rupee on the water rate leviable under the Bombay Irrigation Act of 1879, or the levy of an extra cess not exceeding three pies in the rupee on land revenue. There have been other proposals to help local bodies for a particular purpose and in particular areas, such as the proposal for the levy of a quarter anna cess for educational purposes in Sind, and the proposal for an agricultural cess to be devoted specially to the development of agriculture, a special point about the cess being its extremely small proportion, one pie in the rupee. We do not know how many of these proposals will be embodied in any future bill, but we hope the official framers of the bill will not overlook the fact that the taxing resources of local bodies when once the land cess has been exacted, are very limited indeed. The proposal of the Lawrence Committee that the district boards should be authorised to raise the local fund cess to the maximum of two annas in the rupee would prove extremely inequitable, as it would mean a further charge upon the only people taxed for local board purposes.

Official homilies on the incompetency of management on the part of local bodies often contain the remark that if local bodies are in need of greater revenue, they should tax themselves more to obtain it. This brings us to the question of the total incidence of Imperial and local taxation, and we are further obliged to examine whether there is an equitable distribution of such taxation between the Central Government and the local bodies. It must not be forgotten that the burden of any taxation, whether local or central, is ultimately borne by the people, and in this country the Central Government retains in its hands a greater proportion of total taxation than in European countries. It is also a fallacy to suppose that the incidence of local taxation in this country is, in any manner, less than in European countries. We have in India an unequal distribution of the taxes the people pay. The Imperial services get far too much, the local services far too little. What ought to be legitimately considered a local source of revenue is considered in India, an Imperial one. In the case of land, the contribution from the land tax is retained almost wholly in the hands of the Central Government in India, only one-seventeenth going to the local bodies. In England, it is the local bodies which retain the bulk of the contribution from land. In France, more than half the land tax goes to the local bodies. It is reasonable, therefore, to demand in this country that, before asking local bodies to find more money for themselves, Government should revise its own grant-in-aid system to local bodies, should recognise that these grants-in-aid have not kept pace with the increase in the provincial revenues, and should come to a final decision in what exact proportion they are willing to share in the expenditure of local bodies. We suggest that even if the Government were to look upon the proposed excise cess and the forest cess as permissible sources for the augmentation of the revenues of the local bodies, the financial condition of the latter will still remain uncertain, so long as Government do not define the nature of their financial help. Let it be clearly enumerated in any future legislation the Government of this Presidency promise, what the provincial, as distinguished from the local, services are, and let the Government lay down precisely what direct and definite share of the expenditure on the local services they are willing to bear. If this can be done, local bodies in this Presidency will cease to suffer from their chronic financial incompetency.

Notes of the Day.

Government Reverse in France.

The French Government has sustained a defeat in the Chamber, the majority having, in spite of Government opposition, abolished the Luxury Tax. A defeat on an important question of taxation is serious and in ordinary times, would have been a signal for resignation. There is no civilised government so liable to break-up as the French Cabinet. More than forty Governments have been formed and have fallen during the life of the present Republic. Debates in the French Chamber are conducted with a degree of warmth and personal passion, that has been the surprise of more phlegmatic critics like the British. Snap votes in the French Chamber invariably spell the fall of the Government, and defeat on so important a question as the Luxury Tax does not augur well for the longevity of the Clemenceau Government. The times are, however, abnormal, and it may be that the Government prepared to endure the results of a discomfiture, rather than resign.

Racial Exclusiveness.

A Canadian Order-in-Council permits the admission to the Dominion of the wives and children, who are still minors, of Indians already domiciled there as permanent residents. This is not a great concession to Indians as it means only the bare redressal of a piece of cruel injustice on the part of the Canadian Government. Hitherto the wives and children of Indians, resident in Canada, were kept in compulsory separation out in India. The Government has now become enlightened enough to think that this kind of banishment by anticipation is not justifiable. The entry of adult members of a family is, however, by implication, forbidden, so that the main problem of the admission of Indians into the Dominion remains unsolved. We can imagine the anxiety of Governments to impose a certain qualification for foreign immigrants, but so far as Indians are concerned, their disability consists of the crime of having been born in India. The position, then, is that Canadians are free to enter India and do what they like, while Indians are banned out from Canada because they are Indians!

Lord Milner's Vision.

Lord Milner's opinions regarding the future regulation of British Foreign policy are characteristic of the man. He treats the Dominions as the grand relations of Britain and as legitimate sharers of British policy. "In every administrative act", he said, "you ought to think of the Dominions as friends and relations of the British Empire; we are free and equal members of one community." The view of the Empire as a system of blood-relationships is nothing new, but it is strange that we should hear of this basis of Empire after the war. "Every nation", said Lord Milner, "in the Empire ought to settle its fiscal system on its own merits and then give preference to others." Probably Lord Milner would exclude India from the exercise of this right, regarding India as a common business proposition for the rest of the Empire. In the matter of freedom, the existence of 315 millions of people does not seem to have entered Lord Milner's vision, and the only merit about his supercilious oversight of India is that of consistency in personal prejudice against coloured nations.

Standing Counsel to the I.-B. A.

The chief business of Colonel Yate in Parliament seems to be to serve as Standing Counsel to the Indo-British Association. He seems to have caught up the suggestion of reactionaries that the Black Act should be a permanent addition to the Statute Book and that the time-limit should be annulled. The reason alleged is that a time-limit will "throw an unfair burden" on the successors of the present Government of India! Colonel Yate won't be happy till he gets the Black Act as permanent law, and is for the present comforting himself with the thought that after three years there can be a renewal of the Act. He does not like the idea of the Government being put to embarrassments after three years. One feels appalled at these cold-blooded suggestions of perpetual tyranny. Colonel Yate himself does not seem to be shocked at these trifles, and if it is a case of ignorance, he will do well to find a rupee and take the tip the "Times of India" gave to its *clientele* on All Fools' Day.

NOTICE TO HOME RULE VOLUNTEERS.

Members of the following Volunteer Corps are required by the Hon. Secretary, Home Rule Volunteers, to be present at Mr. S. G. Banker's Bungalow, Chaupati, behind Wilson College at 9.30 p.m. (S. T.) to-night (Thursday) to receive special instructions regarding the Sunday demonstrations against the Black Bills:—

1. Home Rule Volunteer Corps
2. Deccan Volunteer Corps.
3. Bhatia Volunteer Corps.
4. National Volunteer Corps.
5. The Bombay Young Volunteer Corps.
6. The Progressive Volunteer Corps.
7. The Dadar National Volunteer Corps.
8. The Bharat Swayam Sevak.

THE DELHI TRAGEDY

SWAMI SHRADHANAND'S STATEMENT.

STORY OF PERSISTENT PROVOCATION.

A THRILLING EPISODE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 1.

Swami Sradhananda has made the following statement to the press:—

On Sunday, March 30th, every shop and business place was closed from the morning. Returning from the morning service in the local Arya Samaj Mandir, I patrolled through the city. Tramcars had ceased plying because none would use them, and even tongas, etc., had stopped, and all was quiet with thousands of peaceful subjects walking on the footpaths. I returned to my place after 12 a.m., intending to go to the meeting after four.

At two, some gentlemen came running from the railway station saying that as some people asked the station shops to close, a European railway official came and threatened them. When told it was no business of his to interfere, he had whistled to the police, who took two men out of the collected mass in custody. The masses said that if their men were given up they would go away. Then the police began to belabour them with sticks and soldiers with a machine-gun were arriving when they left to report to me.

Firing near Railway station.

I left immediately for the railway station. There I heard that the machine-gun had fired indiscriminately and about a dozen had either been killed or wounded, the bodies being dragged into the station yard. Those hit included a railway passenger with one woman—so they said.

I saw Gurkhas coming running from the opposite side. British soldiers were already there. I went to some Europeans of whom one was Mr. Currie, City Magistrate, and asked them to tell me the true facts. They treated me with indifference, Mr. Currie actually turning his back upon me. I told him that I was taking the people away to the meeting ground, although early, and he ought not to irritate people by making a display of military and machine-guns.

The whole crowd some three to four thousand followed me, avoiding the military cordon. We marched through the city. Thousands followed and thousands had preceded us, and about 15 thousand assembled on the Congress grounds. The number was swelling and had risen to 25,000, and I was addressing them exhorting them to act like Satyagrahis and to control their sorrow and anger. When intelligence reached that *gora* soldiers had fired near the Clock Tower and that another dozen or so had been pierced with bullets, some began to be excited and I again managed to pacify them.

But, then, two British military officers on horseback came on full speed with some sowars and wanted to talk with me. I went out and asked the officers the meaning of this. I said this was a meeting of peaceful citizens and they were exasperating the people by a show of military aggression. The officer said he would not interfere with the peaceful meeting, but a brick-bat had just passed him. Neither I nor any other had seen any brick-bat passing. The officer went away with the sowars, saying it was not their object to disperse a peaceful meeting.

The Chief Commissioner and the Protest Meeting.

The crowd was becoming huge and after putting up a platform in the middle of the maidan, we removed there. The crowd of some 40,000 people had hardly settled themselves and after exhorting them in the name of Satyagrah I had commenced a prayer to the Almighty, when the same sowars came running again with a Mahomedan police officer, Mr. Currie, and the Chief Commissioner. In the meantime, a machine-gun motor had rattled to the door of the meeting, in the maidan. I had to come down the platform and go to the Chief Commissioner outside the audience. The Chief Commissioner asked me what we were going to do and how long the meeting would last. I answered that a resolution of protest against the Rowlatt Bills would be passed and would be sent to Mr. Montagu and the meeting would last till 6-30 p.m. He asked me about the speakers, and their names were given. Then, he told if I gave an assurance that the feelings of the people would not be stirred and that the crowd would quietly disperse to their homes, he would not interfere with the meeting.

In reply I said, "I am personally responsible and I had been pacifying those whose relatives had been shot and wounded but if on our way back your Military give trouble again I will not be responsible." Then the responsibility will rest with you." I explained all the facts and said "Intelligence has come that a machine-gun again discharged a volley near the Clocked Tower."

The Chief Commissioner said in reply that no machine-gun was fired near the Clock Tower. I said in that case I could reassure the people saying that no people had been injured near the Clock Tower. The Chief Commissioner on this quietly said rifles were fired, not a machine-gun. Then came on the inquiry from me, "Was anybody injured?" The reply was, "I do not know and therefore cannot say."

Then the Chief Commissioner told me to give a message of his to the people to act on the instructions of Mr. Gandhi and create no disturbance. I was all along speaking in a loud voice which thousands heard, then I mounted the platform and asked the assembled people about what I had been telling them. They all said that they would never depart from the principles of Satyagraha. Whatever oppression they suffered they would bear with patience.

The Chief Commissioner went away saying that if the meeting dispersed quietly, neither the military nor the police would interfere. The meeting then went on. The resolution to be sent to Mr. Montagu was adopted unanimously. Mr. Desai promised to bear the telegraphing expenses.

The Swami's Unique Heroism.

I asked the huge audience to follow me and to leave quietly. When near their residences we were walking in order. When we were nearing the Clock Tower Gurkhas were in the middle of the road in double file facing bothways. On seeing us they marched to the right footboard. We thought they had left to enable us to pass, but when we reached near them a rifle was fired into the crowd. There was a stir and a deep tone of resentment. But I asked all to halt and they obeyed. In my sanyasi dress I went up to the footpath alone and asked the Gurkhas why they were firing on innocent peaceful people. Two rifles were immediately pointed at me and they began saying in a very insolent tone "*tum ko chhed denge*", ("we will pierce you.") I stood quietly before them and said "*main khara hun, goli chhalao.*" ("I am standing, fire.") At once eight or ten more rifles were aimed at my breast and insolent tthreats went on.

The crowd could contain itself no longer and was about to rush, when a wave of my hand and a short appeal stopped them. But they were saying, "Let us die and not you, Let us die." The rifles had remained pointed at my breast for some three minutes, when a European approached on horseback. I told him to mark the scene and the rifles at once went down in my presence.

The European on horseback asked the only policeman present whether he had ordered the soldier to fire. The policeman denied having ordered firing. I stepped forward and asked the European officer whether he heard the rifle fire. He impatiently answered that he was enquiring about it.

Another strange episode.

I then left with the people following me. Then there was a strange sight. A Gurkha came near me brandishing his naked khukhri right and left. No one being cowed down he left. The machine-gun motor was rattling away encircling us, with the gun constantly pointed at us and with the hand of the gunner on it. The crowd was neither cowed down nor impatient.

At Fatehpuri I sent many of them home, but again many followed till I reached my place, when all Hindus and Mahomedans took affectionate leave.

I have no sense of resentment against the military or the Government officials, but those whose relations have been murdered or wounded are inconsolable and in the whole population of Delhi is a sense of insecurity and complete distrust in the justice of the officers in charge. A helpless people specially imbued now with Satyagraha principles will keep quiet, but this shedding of blood on a bloodless day will not pass unnoticed by the Master of the Universe.

SWAMI'S MESSAGE.

My message to my countrymen is.

Celebrate the 6th April with prayers and humiliation before the Throne of the Father Spirit but do not be deterred for fear of military force to hold mass meetings. The resolution against the Rowlatt Bills must go to the King-Emperor from every nook and corner of India. Om Shanti.—SHRADDHANANDA SANYASI.

SATYAGRAHA IN SURAT DISTRICT.

RESIGNATIONS OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

(From a Correspondent.)

SATYAGRAHA OFFICE,
SURAT, April 1.

The Satyagraha movement is gaining ground in Surat District. On 28th March, Messrs. Banker and Dayalji visited Sisodara and addressed a large body of people. Mr. Manibhai Jivanji, Police Patel of Sisodra, taluka Jalalpure, has tendered his resignation, as he could not co-operate with Government under such circumstances. He is a *vatandar* and owns a considerable landed property. This public spirited gentleman deserves to be congratulated. His resignation reads as follows:—

TO THE MAMLETDAR,

Taluka Jalalpore.

Sir,—I, the undersigned, Manibhai Jivanji, most respectfully beg to tender my resignation of my Office of Police Patel of Sisodara. I honestly believe that the laws which the Government have recently framed, known as the Rowlatt Acts, are contrary to the recognised principles of good government and liberty of the people. I am further convinced that they are contrary to the natural privileges of people and likely to endanger the safety of the rulers and the ruled alike. When the voice of the whole nation is roused against these laws and Mahatma Gandhiji has declared Passive Resistance against these laws, it is impossible for any patriotic citizen to co-operate with Government as long as these laws are not removed form the Statute Book. I, therefore, tender my resignation, and beg that it may be accepted.

(Signed.)

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Sisodara on the 30th to congratulate Mr. Manibhai on his patriotic and public spirited action. The people unanimously approved of Mr. Manibhai's step and Mr. Bhikhabhai Morarji, Patel of Ambela, while congratulating Mr. Manibhai, announced that he too resigned. It is expected that several Patels will follow in the footsteps of these gentlemen.

Another meeting was held at Kharsad, Taluka Jalalpore. There Mr. Ghelabhai Desai, Patel of Kharsad announced his intention of tendering his resignation. This shows how keenly the popular feeling is aroused, by the passing of these iniquitous Bills.

On 30th March, a meeting was held at Ambheti (Jalalpore). It was attended by the surrounding population, among whom there were one hundred women also. Mr. Banker made a stirring speech and it was well responded to by the audience, so much so that an old gentleman aged seventy years signed the pledge. His example was followed by nearly twenty-five others.

DELHI TROUBLES.

ENQUIRY COMMENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 2.

The non-official commission of inquiry relating to the recent riots commenced their examination of witnesses, to-day. They decided to hold their sittings *in camera*. Several witnesses were examined.

QUIET IN DELHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 2.

Quiet has been completely restored. All the shops are open and business is proceeding as usual.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 2.

At a meeting of the Madras Satyagraha Sabha held yesterday in the Triplicane Beach with Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in the chair the following resolution moved by Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar in Tamil was passed:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Madras views with abhorrence the action of the Delhi authorities' firing upon the people of that city who had assembled on the Satyagraha day, and in causing the death of a number of innocent citizens, and urges on the Government the need of holding an inquiry and of bringing the offendors to justice. This meeting also conveys its profound sympathy to their fellow-citizens of Delhi, especially to the families of the victims of the unjust act of shooting on the assembled people on the part of the authorities, in the great suffering they are undergoing in the cause of Satyagraha."

Among those who spoke was the Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar.

O'DWYERISM RAMPANT.

PROCESSION DISALLOWED AT LAHORE.

NOTICES UNDER DEFENCE ACT SERVED ON LEADERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 2.

In Lahore all arrangements were complete to observe the National Protest Day on the 30th March, but were cancelled at the last moment owing to Mr. Gandhi's decision that the day should by observed on Sunday the 6th April. The Protest Day in Lahore will now be observed on the 6th, but in the meantime, the signatories to the notice convening the meeting were asked to see the Officiating Deputy Commissioner in the Court on Saturday last, when they dicussed with him the manner in which the meeting should be conducted. They were told in the first place that the Lieutenant-Governor did not approve of the tone of some of the speeches delivered at the last Rowlatt Bill protest meeting and that it was expected that they would see that the speeches on this occasion were more sober and restrained. The signatories were further told that there should be no procession and that they should prevent students from attending the meeting.

DELHI ON TUESDAY.

MOST OF THE SHOPS CLOSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 1.

Monday night passed without any disturbance, but in the morning to-day no one showed any desire to resume business, most of the shops remained closed and the mob paraded, the streets in silence. The military guards who had been posted in the principal streets and the city gates on Sunday are still kept as precautionary measures. The number of killed and wounded cannot be ascertained, still it is reported six men died on Sunday and about eight persons succumbed yesterday to injuries received during the affray.

Towards evening, yesterday, the funeral of two of the killed was carried in procession through the town. A large crowd followed the procession. The funeral, which included two corpses of Mahomedans and three of Hindus, divided at the Clock Tower, the former going in the direction of their burial ground and the latter towards the Jumna. At both the resting places crowds of Hindus and Mahomedans were mixed and after the bodies had been disposed of, speeches were given to go home calmly and preserve unity.

It is now ascertained that the City Inspector and Mr. Jeffreys, Superintendent of Police, were roughly handled by the mob on Sunday and Mr. Marshall, Superintendent of Police, very nearly came to grief near Lal Kua.

Shops were opened this afternoon at the request of some leading gentlemen of the town.

A notice under Section 3, Sub-Section (B) of the Defence of India Rules has been served by the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar on Dr. Satyapal, forbidding him, until further orders, to speak in public meetings or to write to newspapers.

PUBLIC AND TRAMWAYS.

HARDSHIPS OF PASSENGERS.

PROTEST AGAINST INDIFFERENCE OF AUTHORITIES.

A public meeting was held last night near the French Bridge (Chowpatty) to protest against the inconveniences caused by the recent rules of the Tramway Company Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding.

On the motion of Mr. C. P. Nanavatty, seconded by Mr. Desai, Mr. Horniman took the chair.

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

The Chairman said they had met there that evening to make their protest in regard to a matter which was of the great est consequence to the majority of the public of Bombay. For a long time past, very great dissatisfaction had prevailed among the public of Bombay as regards the tramway service. That service of the city was a great public service which, in reality, though the carrying out of it might be committed to a limited liability company as a business enterprise, really belonged to the community itself, and it was only on public sufferance that the Company were allowed to carry on a public service of that character. As a result of that, it stood to reason that the Company into whose hands this great public trust was confided, must always, first and foremost, before it considered the interests of its shareholders and directors, consider the interests of the public who were not merely its patrons, but were in fact its masters. He thought some of those large public companies who enjoyed the privilege of carrying on their public services were very often apt to forget that it was only by the goodwill and the sufferance of the people that they were allowed to enjoy that privilege, and they were apt to regard the general mass of the public, as unfortunately they knew only too well in the case of the Railway Companies, merely as so many goats or sheep who were to be bled for the benefit of their shareholders. They wanted the Tramway Company thoroughly to understand that they enjoyed their license to carry on the service through the Corporation of the City of Bombay and that that Corporation was merely the instrument of the people and represented the people in the matter. The duty of the Tramway Company was, first and always, to consider the convenience and interests of the public. In Europe, very largely in England, three great public services were carried on in these days not by public companies, but by public bodies elected by, and responsible to, the people. That was a very much more satisfactory way of having those things done than committing them into the hands of the people who wanted to make money, very naturally, out of the public. It must be made plain that those who were allowed this privilege of carrying on a public service must conform to the public wishes and have first regard to their interests. (Cheers.) The grievances of the public against the Tramway Company were a great many. They would be dealt with by the various speakers. He would refer, however, to a statement, which had appeared in the morning, made in defence of the Tramway Company by its Traffic Manager. That was not in any way a satisfactory statement. The Traffic Manager spoke a good deal about the difficulties of the Company in getting out cars from England and America during the war, and of the new cars it was expecting to get very shortly. The speaker was informed by those who had studied the matter that that number of cars would not be sufficient at all to meet the needs of the public of Bombay. (Applause.) The Traffic Manager appeared to have a very peculiar idea of the duties of the Tramway Company towards the public: he appealed to the public for cooperation. The only answer to that was that when some real, earnest desire was displayed to cooperate with the public, the public would doubtless cooperate with them. ("Hear, hear" and cheers.) The people's grievance was that the Tramway Company had not shown such a desire. It did not seem to recognise that it was the servant of the public. There was running through the whole of the Tramway Company's administration what looked very much like contempt for the public. ("Shame.") They therefore wanted the Company thoroughly to reform the present spirit which animated their administration from top to bottom.

There was again a very important and much vexed question of their having instituted the new rules by which passengers, when the cars inside was already full, were not to be allowed to stand on the rear part of the car. There was no real reason for insisting on that rule against the convenience of the public as far as he could see. What was important was that a resolution had been passed by the Corporation of the City, which represented the people, laying down that the Company ought to allow passengers to stand on the rear part of the car when the car was otherwise full. It was absolutely wrong and indefensible that the Tramway Company should have ignored that resolution. He was amazed at the reason put forward by the Traffic Manager in support of this rule of disallowing to stand in the rear of the car,—that the conductor would not be able to keep a check on the people standing on the rear when he went inside, and that people would evade paying their fare by jumping out of the car by the time the conductor came back to the rear. That, said the speaker, was a perfectly childish reason put forward by the Traffic Manager. There might be some people who would evade payment of their fare even while sitting inside if they could, but it was monstrous to suggest that the public of Bombay, as a whole, were so dishonest. It was an absolute confession on the part of the Tramway Company that it was not properly staffed. It was the duty of the Company to carry as many members of the public in each car as it could possibly get, and it was also its duty, and nobody else's, to see that dishonest people were not allowed to cheat the Company of its rightful dues. ("Hear, hear" and cheers.) That the public should suffer inconvenience, because the Tramway Company did not want to spend enough money on an adequate staff, was absolutely monstrous. (Cheers.) They would therefore have to take such steps as they could, in order to see that the public, in regard to that matter, was properly served and respectfully treated, and the convenience of the people adequately regarded.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then moved:—

That the meeting of the citizens of Bombay express its regret at the failure of the Bombay Corporation to remove the hardships, indignities and inconveniences to which the public are subjected by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, Ltd., and calls upon the memimmediate steps to put an end to the present undesirable state of things.

bers of the Municipal Corporation to take

He said, speaking in Gujarati, the Corporation had to look after those things, but they were rather indifferent in the matter. What would have happened if the lighting system of Bombay had failed one night? He thought the excuse that the Company were unable to get more tram cars from America was futile. Not only had men to suffer, but even women and children had to wait both in the sun and rain. But if the Corporators had suffered personal inconveniences they would have put matters right; if those gentlemen were made to stand in the sun and the rain they would have realised the difficulties of the public. The speaker thought that the Managing Director of the Company was a great joker, as was evidenced from some correspondence, and that the Tramway Committee was a good-for-nothing body. They had done nothing for the good of the public. But what could they expect from a Corporation which took the Tramway Company's insult lying down. Could they expect them to resent at the insults levelled at the people of Bombay. It was nothing more or less than mere impertinence to call the public of Bombay as dishonest who did not want to pay their fare. The only remedy for putting things right was to have a representative Corporation—a Corporation really representing the public—and unless that were done it was hopeless to expect the Corporation to put things right. He, however, hoped that the Corporation would not fail in this instance.

MR. NARANDAS PURSHOTTAM.

Mr. Narandas Purshottam seconded. He said Corporators who went about in motor cars, could not possibly realise the trouble which the people had to suffer. They had only recently read the Tramway Company's report, which had shown such enormous profits for the past year. Most of the shares were held by rich and influential people in Bombay, and it was hopeless to expect these men to look after the interests of the public. There was one hope, however: they had a new Corporation which would sit from Thursday, in which they had some Home Rulers, and he hoped those gentlemen would see that something was done in the matter. He also dwelt on the inconvenience suffered by both children and women.

MR. S. H. JABWALLA.

Mr. Jabwalla said he was glad to be on the platform, as a representative of the Parsi community, who had done such excellent services in the past to their Motherland India. Parsis had served in the best interests of the people when they had noble examples before them. The Company was not there for the benefit of the shareholders, but to serve the people at large. The bye-laws of the Company according to the Act were said to be repugnant to the spirit of the law, that was to say, service of the people. It was time for the public of Bombay to show that they could do something practical to put matters right. The Managing Director had arrogated to himself the right of making bye-laws without consulting the Corporation. In spite of the Corporation's resolution the Company was doing what it liked. But it was for them to show that the Tramway Company could not do what it liked. Parsis had taken a lead in such matters, and he hoped they would cooperate with them.

The speaker suggested that the people of Bombay, if they could boycot the Company for a week, could bring them to reason. If they could keep to that resolution for a week he had no doubt that the Company would come to some terms.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

MR. M. SUBEDAR.

Mr. M. Subedar then moved:—

That this meeting expresses its emphatic protest against the continued indifference of the B. E. S. and Tramway Company to the overcrowding and the hardships of the tramway passengers as against the failure to run adequate number of cars and against the arbitrary and insulting behaviour of their traffic staff towards the public.

Mr. Subedar said he had come there to tell the Company of their responsibilities to the public. The Company was out to make good profits, and the people could have no objection to that as there was free trade in India. (Laughter.) The lease to the Company had been granted by the Corporation, but they knew what a representative body that Corporation was. A large number of the members were nominated by the justices of piece. (Laughter.) In England and on the Continent the Tramway Companies were owned by the Municipalities, but here it was quite different. As long as the Company was a financial corporation, it was hopeless for the public to expect matters to mend. In England the conductors and the Tramway officials were always polite to the passengers, but here in India not only were they not that, but they were positively rude. He suggested that the Corporation should buy up the Company, as was done in other countries, and conduct the Tramway service for the public good, and for that purpose they should first of all reform the constitution of the Corporation, and put it on a better footing. (Cheers.)

MR. JIVRAJ NENSEY.

Mr. Jivraj Nensey said those who used the tram cars were not rich men, but belonged to the middle classes and the poor classes. They had asked that a few of the seats should be reserved for ladies, but the Corporation said they could not ask the Company to do so, as the latter would suffer financially by so doing. That was utterly foolish.

MR. V. JERAJANI.

Mr. V. Jerajani said theirs was not a new grievance, but an old one. They were promised when they had the horse tramway, that things would be revolutionised with the advent of the electric tramway, but matters had grown worse if anything. He for one could not see that the objections of the Company, to people standing in the rear were valid. It was impertinent to suggest for a moment that the public of Bombay were dishonest. The bye-laws were not in consonance with justice and equity, and if, even Government could not make such laws how could they allow the Tramway Company to do so. (Loud cheers.) In Calcutta the people had boycotted the cars for a couple of days and the Company had come to their senses.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

DR. SAWARKER.

Dr. Sawarker then moved the third resolution appointing a committee of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. B. G. Horniman, L. R. Tairsee, Jamnadas Mehta, Jerajani, Nensey, Nanavatty, Jhabwalla and Dr. Sawarker.

Mr. S. D. Navalker seconded and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bharucha then moved a resolution authorising the President to forward copies of the resolution to the President of the Corporation and the Tramway Company.

Mr. Ananthram seconded and the resolution was adopted.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

POWER TO REMOVE TRAMWAY PASSENGERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Would you or any of your numerous readers inform me through the medium of your widely circulated journal, whether the Tramway authorities are invested with the power of getting passengers removed from the car for slight altercations and when there is nothing approaching an assault The inspectors and conductors in car find it very convenient to get the policeman to oust passengers out of the car without knowing or fully being cognizant of the incident that has taken place in the car, and thus detaining the car unnecessarily to the annoyance of the passengers. Is it legal, or has a constable the right of arresting passengers in the car without a summons on the face of the passenger giving his name and address, simply at the beck and call of the Tramway inspector? These occurrences are common and as it is not a theft case, nor a criminal assault, I presume the action of the police and Tramway inspectors, is unjustifiable.—Yours, etc.,

RAYMOND.

Bombay, March 29.

A SUGGESTION TO THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Tramway Company has thought it advisable to go against the resolution of the Municipal Corporation to allow passengers to stand on the back of the car till 25 new cars arrive from Europe or America. Now, when the Company forbids a single he-passenger to stand on the back of the car, it ought to give a privilege at least to three beings of the softer sex to utilise the back portion of the car. Of course, it does not look chivalrous to allow the weaker sex to stand, but ladies themselves would welcome the suggestion and shower blessings on the Company for the "sole right" granted them to stand in the car. There is no doubt that ladies now-a-days shower something on the management of the Company which is miles away from benedictions, because they are constrained to stand for hours on muddy roads and enjoy, without medical advice, a sun bath.

I hope the management of the Company will see its way to adopting a suggestion which not only would not rebel against its commonsense, but bring to its aid (which is badly required) a very pretty weapon—the soft and slippery tongue of the softer sex.—Yours, etc.,

S. A. C.

March 29.

HUMILIATION DAY IN SHIKARPUR.

UNPRECEDENTED DEMONSTRATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHIKARPUR, (Sind), April 1

The humiliation prayer day was celebrated here most fittingly with the co-operation of leading citizens, Hindus as well as Mahomedans.

All markets were closed with the exception of a few here and there. Grain, vegetable and fruit markets were entirely closed. The main bazaar was all calm and quiet. All business was at standstill. Several persons and shopkeepers who had purchased mutton in ignorance of the humiliation day threw the same to birds and dogs when they were informed of the importance of the day.

An unprecedentedly huge meeting was held in the evening in Seth Khushirabad where over 6,000 people had gathered and an equal number had to go back for want of accommodation.

Dr. Mohanlal presided.

Maharaj Lunidaram explained fully the mission of Mahatma Gandhi and the significance of the Satyagraha movement and the object of the humiliation day. His soul stirring speech created a favourable impression.

A Mahomedan Kazi, then dwelt upon the mercy of God and the King and the unity of Hindus and Mahomedans. Mr. Murlidhar also delivered a fine speech. On behalf of the Mahomedan the Kazi offered prayers to God for the repeal of the Rowlatt Acts.

Brahmans also offered similar prayers on behalf of the Hindus. The meeting was most orderly. Several men and women had observed a fast for 24 hours. A telegram has been sent to the Viceroy.

NATIONAL PROTEST DAY.

HUGE DEMONSTRATIONS AT AMRITSAR AND MULTAN.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 1.

The National Protest Day was observed on the 30th March at Amritsar and Multan, all business being suspended at both the places and the shops of Hindus and Mahomedans being closed. Men and women of all creeds fasted throughout the day and protest meetings were held in the evening and resolutions were passed asking the Secretary of State to withold his assent to the Rowlatt Bills.

At Multan general prayers were held in the mosques and temples and it is stated that ten thousand people attended the protest meeting. People sat bareheaded expressing a mark of mourning.

At Amritsar all shops and the great piece-goods markets were closed, tongawalas, coolies, and scavengers, it is said, stopped work for the day. Hindus, Mahomedans and Sikhs of both sexes fasted throughout the day. A crowded public meeting was held in the evening, the gathering consisting of thirty to forty thousand people, where a resolution was passed condemning the Secretary of State to withold his consent to the Bill already passed and advised Government to drop the second Bill altogether.

SUPPORT TO SATYAGRAHA.

FROM CAWNPORE DISTRICT

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, April 2.

A district conference was held at Cawnpore, on Sunday, which was very largely attended and at which resolutions were passed protesting against the Rowlatt enactments and supporting Mr. Gandhi's propaganda.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S PHOTOS.

Next Sunday, the 6th April, had been fixed as the day of National Mourning by Mahatma Gandhi In connection with this day, Messrs. Joshi Bros. of 221 Bazargate, Fort, Bombay, have published in large numbers, printed on art paper Mahatma Gandhi's photo and are selling the same at annas eight per 100 copies, which is less than cost price. The occasion affords a fine opportunity to patriotic persons to distribute these photos freely among the public.

THE DUTY OF ALL INDIANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As it has been arranged to close all shops, etc., on Sunday the 6th April, it is absolutely necessary for the Indian Dramatic and Cinema Companys' also not to show performances on that day to the public. Even Hotelwalas Victoria-wallas and others should refrain from doing work on that day. No sort of business should be carried on that day by any Indian. We must show to the Government of India that we Indians are all united in our common cause.—Yours, etc.,

KAZI J. L.

Bombay, April 2.

REFORMS SCHEME.

SIR JAMES MESTON PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 1.

The "Pioneer" says that Sir James Meston has been in charge of the Reforms Scheme at Delhi during the cold weather and it is probable that he will be leaving India for England in connection with this work on the 26th April. It is assumed that Mr. H. F. Howard will act for him during his absence, but nothing has actually been settled.

INDIAN INTERNEES.

MR. MONTAGU ASKS FOR A LIST.

COL. YATE ON ROWLATT LEGISLATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 2.

Replying to Col. Wedgwood in the House of Commons, Mr. Fisher stated that Mr. Montagu had requested the Government of India to supply as soon as possible a return of the number of persons interned and imprisoned without a trial in India during the war and the number released since the armistice.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees. Mr. Fisher stated that Mr. Montagu was unable to add anything to the Viceroy's reply to the Maharaja of Gwalior's address in the Delhi Conference.

Col. Yate affirmed that the Government of India in proposing to limit the Rowlatt legislation to three years would throw an unfair burden on their successors owing to the violent agitation that certainly would arise against the renewal of the legislation at the end of three years. Col. Yate suggested that Mr. Montagu should suggest to the Government of India the advisability of reconsidering the proposal.

Mr. Fisher replied that Mr. Montagu did not propose to adopt the suggestion.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

NOT TO INTERFERE WITH COUNTRY'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 2.

Paris.—It is anticipated that the League of Nations Commission will finish its labours about April 5th. It is stated that neither the Monroe Doctrine nor the Japanese amendment regarding racial equality has been formally before the Commission. The latter problem has become almost of primary importance in connection with the League. There is now no doubt that the entire Covenant will be incorporated in the preliminary Peace terms.

One amendment adopted provides that the League cannot interfere with the internal affairs solely within any country's domestic jurisdiction. This is inapplicable to any territory held under a mandate.

Replying to a question a high authority declared that in the event of a civil war between Ireland and Britain the matter would not be within the jurisdiction of the League nor would the question of independence of Ireland.

The principle of the equality of sexes receives indirect endorsement it being provided that women are employable on the Secretariat and that they may also sit as delegates and on the Executive Council.

The Conventions dealing with white slave and opium traffics and treatment of natives are being included.

PREPARATIONS FOR PEACE CONGRESS.

ARRANGEMENTS AT VERSAILLES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 6 p.m., April 2.

Paris.—It is semi-officially stated that M. Dutasta, Secretary-General to the Peace Conference, visited Versailles this afternoon, in order to arrange the holding of the Congress for peace preliminaries.

As soon as the Great Powers have finally decided on the text of the preliminaries. German plenipotentiaries headed by Brockdorff-Rantzau will be summoned to Versailles.

About two hundred Germans altogether are expected and they will be lodged in the Town Hall. Preparations for their installation will occupy at least three weeks, so that the Congress cannot well open until after the Easter.

SUSPENSION OF ARMISTICE POSSIBLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., April 2.

Copenhagen.—A message from Berlin states that according to the "Lokalanzeiger" the suspension of the armistice is possible.

GERMANY AND RUSSO-HUNGARIAN PACT.

REPORT OF OFFER OF ALLIANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON March 31
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 2

Copenhagen.—A message from Berlin states that reports, which are being circulated in Berlin to the effect that the Hungarian and Russian Soviet Governments are offering Germany an alliance, have evoked a semi-official statement that nothing is officially known of such offers.

LANDING OF POLISH TROOPS AT DANZIG.

GERMAN REPLY TO ENTENTE ULTIMATUM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 6 p.m., April 2.

Germany's reply to the Entente ultimatum on the subject of Danzig is long and argumentative and contends that it was agreed under the armistice to admit the Allied and not the Polish troops.

The papers declare that the real motive of the Germans is not the fear of a civil war as they allege, but the desire to profit from two conflicting views of the Paris Conference on the subject of the future of Danzig.

It is suggested that the Allies while insisting that the Polish army should land at Danzig should assure the Germans that the right of landing shall not be abused.

GERMAN OUTBURST AT POLISH LANDING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 6 p.m., April 2.

Berlin.—The German press denounces the proposed Polish landing as an attempt to prejudice the decisions of the Peace Conference by the creation of a *fait accompli* and declares that the Entente should be warned by the example of Hungary not to humiliate their opponents unduly.

MARSHALL FOCH'S REPLY TO GERMAN NOTE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 6 p.m., April 2.

Amsterdam.—In his reply to the German Note with reference to the landing of the Polish troops at Danzig, Marshal Foch intimated that he will personally give at Spa on April 3rd all information and guarantees required to the German plenipotentiary who must be empowered to decide within 48 hours.

The German Government has decided to send Erzberger as plenipotentiary to Spa.

GENERAL HENRYS LEAVING FOR POLAND.

TO TAKE COMMAND OF ALLIED FORCES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., April 2.

Paris.—General Henrys is about to leave Paris for Poland, where he will take the command of the Allied forces.

DEMOBILISATION OF INDIAN ARMY.

PROCEEDING "AS RAPIDLY AS CIRCUMSTANCES PERMIT."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 2

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Rameden, Mr. Fisher stated that the Indian Army was demobilising as rapidly as circumstances permitted. About a quarter of a million combatants had already been discharged. It was proposed to retain with the colours in India a force sufficient to provide for the normal requirements of India and to keep up the strength of Indian troops employed in the occupied territories and colonial stations. Demobilisation within practicable limits was favoured by the Government of India and public opinion in India.

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Fisher stated that any gratuity granted to British and Indian army officers at the termination of war would be independent of the bonus and increase of pay from February 1st and would be payable to the estates of the deceased officers.

20 SINN FEINERS ESCAPE FROM PRISON

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., April 2.

Twenty Sinn Feiners escaped from the Mountjoy Prison in Dublin on Saturday afternoon.

The number included Mr. Walsh, M.P., who was court-martialled on Friday and Mr. Beasley, M.P., who was awaiting a court-martial. It is stated that a gang of Sinn Feiners held down the warders, while others climbed the thirty-foot wall with the aid of a rope-ladder reaching the canal. The crowd outside watched the escape.

MADRAS TRAMWAY STRIKE.

NO SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 1.

To-day is the 22nd day of the tramway strike, and no settlement has been arrived at yet. The Madras Tramway Company have issued a notice inviting applications in workshops and permanent way departments. The joint managers of the Tramway Company have passed a notice giving terms of service to car shedmen, among whom, they understand, there is some dissatisfaction notwithstanding the fact that the increases granted to them were similar to other departments.

EMPIRE'S SURE SHIELD

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

ADMIRAL BEATTY'S TRIBUTE TO THE NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. Noon, April 2.

Admiral Beatty, speaking in Liverpool on the Navy's services during the war, paid a tribute to Liverpool's efforts in fitting out the famous Tenth Cruiser Squadron, which during the war maintained a rigorous blockade of Germany. Admiral Beatty said:—

"That blockade was one of the most important factors in bringing about the defeat of Germany. Its maintenance demanded seamanship of a high order with vigilant and untiring devotion to duty. Stretched across the waste waters from the West Hebrides to the Arctic icefields, they kept their watch and ward in a weather that had to be experienced to be understood. Every ship sighted had to be boarded and examined. They also had to contend with an enemy which appeared in many guises. Raiders masqueraded as peaceful merchantmen and blockade runners exercised every stratagem to avoid detection, while the ubiquitous submarine was a constant menace.

NAVY IN WAR.

In common with other great services the Navy has learnt many lessons during the four and a half years just past. We made many mistakes and it is our business to-day to see that the lessons have been taken to heart and that we shall not again be found in such a state that we have to face the greatest crisis in history with improvised methods and working from hand to mouth. We in the Navy know full well our own defects and it is our business to efface them and to avoid a repetition of the mistakes from which we have suffered in the past. The work of reconstruction has to be taken in hand with a full knowledge of our requirements learned by the bitter experience in the past four and a half years. It must be our endeavour to profit by taht experience.

THE SURE SHIELD.

The Navy is to-day what it has been for the past two hundred years—the sure shield of Britain and the British Empire. This sure shield must be kept sure by clear thinking and concerted effort on scientific lines in the necessary struggle for retrenchment. Such economies as will certainly be required must be applied with wisdom and a proper understanding of the problems before us in light of knowledge gained during the war. Only so shall we avoid impairing the essential efficiency of the Navy. The Navy is a shield and not a rattling sabre. The Navy and the mercantile marine have learnt to respect each other as never before. It must be our care to foster and strengthen that feeling, so that in future and for all time the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine shall together provide a sure shield which will enable the Empire to continue to prosper.

PLIGHT OF RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIK GOVT.

EFFECT OF ALLIED BLOCKADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 2.

STOCKHOLM, March 27.—A telegram from Petrograde says at a recent Bolshevik conference, Lunalsharsky, one of the most prominent Bolsheviks, frankly avowed that the Bolshevik government's situation was absolutely intolerable and that the faith of the most ardent adherents was shaken owing to the fact that bread, fuel and raw materials were lacking. This provoked wrath against the government, which was accused of inefficiency. He confessed that the principal enemy was the Allied blockade and foreshadowed an end of the Bolshevist regime if the blockade continued.

IMPERIAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

PROPOSED SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 2.

A strong deputation of Labour, Empire and similar organisations is at present urging Government to establish an Imperial employment exchange system. The proposed scheme includes firstly, linking up all existing national employment exchange systems throughout the Empire; secondly, elimination of all commercial exploitation; thirdly, stimulation of facilities in the United Kingdom to provide men and women migrants with preliminary manual training in order to fit them for a colonial life.

GENERAL TOWNSHEND.

GOVERNMENT ANXIOUS TO OFFER A VERY HIGH POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 2.

With reference to the fact that General Townshend is at present unemployed it is reliably stated that only a very high position could be offered him and no such command is at present available.

HUNGARIAN SOVIET.

ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA.

"A STAGE ON ROAD TO WORLD REVOLUTION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 2.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Budapest states that, declaring that, in a proletarian state, only manual or brain workers have got a right to live, the Soviet has ordered compulsory work, the State to support all those incapable of working also those desirous of working for whom the State cannot provide work.

Polgar, the new Hungarian Soviet Ambassador in Vienna in an interview by a representative of the "Berliner Tageblatt" declared that they were united with the Russian Soviet Government by the closest military and political alliance of a defensive character. They were resolved forcefully to resist every attack on the proletariat dictatorship.

He said that the Entente reprisals, which were not yet observed, would probably not materialise as the revolution in Hungary was merely a stage on the road to a world revolution.

INTER-SERVICE RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 2.

The following are the results of the matches in the Inter-Service Rugby Tournament to-day:—

New Zealand beat South Africa at Twickenham by 14 points to 5.

Mother Country beat Canada at Edinburg by 22 points to nil.

Air Force beat Australia at Gloucester by 7 points to 3.

SILVER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 2.

The "Gazette" contains a Treasury announcement that the maximum price of silver bullion sold in the United Kingdom will be such a price as is equivalent at the current rate of exchange to 95 cents per standard ounce.

LONDON TEA SALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 2.

The removal of control price of tea yesterday resulted in a much larger supply being put on the market. High quality teas were again on sale. China tea sold at 4s. and lower grade teas as low as 2s. a pound.

POLISH-UKRAINIAN ARMISTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 2.

BERNE.—The Ukrainians have agreed to negotiate with the Poles with regard to an armistice, provided a certain line of demarcation is established to which the Allies have agreed.

PUNJAB HIGH COURT

OPENENED BY SIR M. O'DWYER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 1.

The Punjab Chief Court which was opened in 1866 ceased to be the Chief Court and it was raised to the status of a High Court of Judicature from this morning. Imposing arrangements had been made on the grounds of the Court for the opening ceremony. A darbar tent had been pitched and there were present the Chief Justice, Judges of the High Court, the advocates and vakils, civil and military officers and a large number of distinguished and representative Indians and Europeans.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, performed the opening ceremony.

PUNJAB HIGH COURT.

OPENING CEREMONY BY LT.-GOVERNOR CRITICISED.

The "Tribune," commenting on the opening ceremony of the High Court at Lahore by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, writes:—It is no use disguising the fact that there is a fairly strong feeling in the public mind against the idea of the head of the local Government opening the High Court. The chief feature of the High Court that will distinguish it from the Chief Court will be its complete independence of local Government and it is scarcely in the fitness of things that the new Court should start on its career in circumstances that would convey, at least to the less informed section of the public, an erroneous idea of its real position in relation to the head of the local Government. If it was deemed necessary to have a new High Court opened by one who represents the Sovereign, surely the proper thing would have been for the King's representative in India to have come to Lahore for the occasion and performed the ceremony. As it is, we doubt very much if it will be at all a correct thing for the Chief Judge, who will now become the Chief Justice of the High Court, to take the key from his Honour's hands.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights o individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the State itself, is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until hey are withdrawn, we Shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as A Committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

All communications regarding Satyagraha, especially signatures to the Vow, should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha, 251, Hornby Road.

LATESTS IGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

At the Satyagraha Sabha the total number of signatories stands at 1,299. Out of whom 480 are from Bombay and 819 from mofussil. Our list does not include Karachi names numbering 264.

BOMBAY.

Yashvant Narayan Patwardhan.
S. R. Shenai.
M. C. Patel.
Dhirajlal B. Trivedi.
Chintamani D. Fanase.
Vaid Ratilal Muljibhai.

AHMEDABAD

Bhavsar Harjivan Amulakh.
Bhavsar Prabhubhai Motibhai.
Nanalal Ranchhod Patel.
Vaidik Pandit Brahmanand Shri Mani Deoprasadji.
Pandya Mohanlal Chhotalal.
Damodar Ganpatram Khatri.
Babahhai Maftlal.
Dahyabhai Sankalchand.
Laganbhai Kevaldas.
Sakrabhai Ranchhodbhai.
Ukabhai Ramabhai Rajput.
Laxman Hirachand Soni.
Sunderlal Motilal Pandya.
Raghavji Kanaji Thakor.
Kashibhai Govindbhai.
Ishwarlal Prabhudas.
Chhagubhai Bhagubhai.
Banarasi Bansidhar Soni.
Bindravan Thakor Tamboli.
Mulchand Kodilal.
Lalbhai Jagjivan Soni.
Narandas Thakordas.
Bachhaklal Kaniyalal
Kacharabhai Ranchhod.
Jagannath Gadiram.

NADIAD.

Jethalal Chhotalal.
Motilal Hiralal Dalal.
Fulabhai D. Patel.

KHAMBHOLAJ DISTRICT KAIRA.

Maganbhai Mathurbhai Patel.
Mansukhbhai Zaverbhai Patel.
Kashibhai Trikumdas Patel.
Bapuji Dhoribhai Patel.
Shankerbhai Naranbhai Patel.
Girdharbhai Dajibhai Patel
Gokulbhai Trikumbhai Patel.
Ishwarbhai Narsibhai.
Bapuji Narandas
Mangalbhai Lakhidas
Motibhai Bhulabhai Patel
Saban Bahar Vora.
Raj. Babarbhai Becherbhai.
Raj. Bharthbhai Jalambhai.
Patel Kashibhai Hirabhai.
Patel Motibhai Lalubhai.
Patel Mulji Lakhmidas.
Patel Shankerbhai Bhalabhai.
Patel Kashibhai Ajubhai.
Patel Lalbhai Kisorbhai.
Patel Chaturbhai Mangalbhai
Patel Fulabhai Lalbhai.
Patel Dahyabhai Mathurdas
Patel Bhikha Bapuji.
Patel Motibhai Dharamdas.
Patel Dahabhai Zaverbhai.
Shah Maganlal Lalubhai.
Patel Kalidas Dajibhai.
Patel Maganbhai Laxmidas.
Patel Shankerbhai Hathibhai.
Patel Prabhudas Zaverbhai.
Patel Bhulabhai Lalubhai.
Patel Kashibhai Dwarkadas.
Patel Zaverbhai Jivabhai
Patel Somabhai Nathabhai.
Patel Fulubhai Bhalabhai.
Patel Ranchhodbhai Sambhudas
Patel Bhika Gokal.
Patel Somabhai Ravandas.
Patel Ranchhodbhai Balearbhai.
Patel Vallavbhai Ranchhod.
Patel Lalubhai Mangalbhai.
Patel Umedbhai Mathurbhai.
Patel Jethabhai Bakorabhai.
Patel Pursothambhai Motibhai.
Patel Ranchhobhai Gokulbhai.
Patel Sambhudas Laibhai
Patel Gokalbhai Laxmidas.
Patel Desaibhai Makanbhai.
Patel Mathurbhai Shankurbhai.
Patel Umedbhai Balearbhai.
Patel Jivabhai Haribhai.
Patel Ramdas Laxmidas
Patel Prabhudas Vrajbhai.
Patel Vallavbhai Ichhabhai
Patel Vallavbhai Bhulabhai
Patel Harmanbhai Bapabhai.
Patel Haribhai Mathurbhai.
Patel Motibhai Lallubhai.
Shah Bhailal Chhaganlal.
Shah Mohanlal Somalal.
Patel Shankerbhai Bapubhai.
Patel Chaturbhai Fulabhai.
Patel Motibhai Bhaijibhai.
Patel Maganbhai Hirabhai.
Patel Trikumbhai Govindbhai
Soni Narottam Lalubhai
Patel Harmanbhai Dawarbhai.
Patel Jivabhai Mathurdas
Patel Umedbhai Hirabhai.
Patel Pursotham Bhaibabhai.
Patel Sangbhai Makandas.
Gola Rama Dhana.
Patel Madhav Pujabhai
Patel Sanabhai Kashibhai.
Patel Marghabhai Makandas
Patel Trikumbhai Otamdas.
Patel Naranbhai Nathabhai.
Thakor Chunilal Kalyan
Shah Vrajlal Lalubhai.
Patel Somabhai Bakorbhai.
Patel Somabhai Bakorbhai.
Patel Kashibhai Hathibhai.
Patel Somabhai Naranbhai
Soni Chhaganlal Harjivan.
Patel Ranchhodbhai Lalbhai.
Raj Kalyan Amthabhai.
Patel Harkhabhai Vallaibhai.
Patel Bakor Hathibhai.
Soni Dahyabhai Harjivan.
Gosai Kadarpuri Vacharpuri.
Gosai Kasigar Sivgar.
Patel Kisorbhai Kashibhai.
Patel Bavaji Samaldas.
Patel Mangal Becher
Patel Chhotabhai Govind.
Purohit Someshwar Narsiram.
Patel Pragbhai Dwarkadas.
Patel Hathibhai Jejibhai.
Kadia Ishwer Laxmidas
Patel Chhota Babarbhai.
Kadia Moti Naran
Joshi Mansukhram Jeabhai.
Shah Motibhai Parsottamdas.
Patel Chhana Pujabhai.
Patel Tarsi Chhanabhai.
Shah Pitambar Moti.
Shah Chhotalal Ranchad.
Patel Umed Babarbhai.
Patel Ambalal Muljibhai.
Patel Javerbhai Ranchodbhai.
Patel Girdharbhai Dwarkadas.
Patel Gokal Laxmidas
Dhoribhai Bapabhai.
Patel Javerbhai Desaibhai.
Patel Raoji Dwarkadas.
Patel Chhotabhai Bhabarbhai.
Jethabhai Bhailalbhai.
Patel Mathurbhai Girdharbhai.
Shah Mohanlal Kalidas
Patel Motibhai Lallubhai.
Patel Mangalbhai Kishorbhai.
Patel Jeevahai Mangaldas
Patel Lalljubhai Mathurbhai.
Patel Garbad Lallubhai.

PIPLAB (Kaira.)

Patel Shankarbhai Bholabhai.

SNNAB (Kaira.)

Patel Dhoribhai Kasabhai.
Shah Jethabhai Dwarkadas.
Patel Chaturbhai Gamalbhai.
Patel Bhika Lallu.
Patel Chhaganbhai Vaghji.
Bhat Mangubhai Nathuram.
Patel Fulabhai Lalljubhai.
Patel Dhoribhai Somabhai.
Patel Fulabhai Kuberbhai.
Patel Ranchodbhai Kalidas.
Patel Chatur Becharbhai.
Patel Naranbhai Govindbhai.
Patel Sanabhai Ranchod.
Patel Girdharbhai Thobandas.
Patel Nathabhai Jethabhai.
Motilal Hiralal Dalal.
Falabhai D. Patel.

DAKOR.

Nathalall Harjivan Pandya.

NAVAGAM (Kaira.)

Shankarlal Lallubhai.
Bhat Harilal Jayshankar.
Shah Ratilal Jethalal.
Patel Dayabhai Kashibhai.
Patel Chhotubhai Chaturbhai.
Patel Chhotalal Babarbhai.
Patel Khushal Girdharbhai.
Patel Vallabhbhai Mathurbhai.
Patel Manorbhai Motibhai.

PORDA (Kaira.)

Jinabhai Jijibhai.
Patel Umedbhai Karsondas.
Patel Javesbhai Vallabhbhai.

DEHEMI (Kaira.)

Patel Sheevabhai Venidas.
Patel Jethabhai Kishabhai.
Patel Ramchodbhai Bajibhai.
Shah Ambalal Mohanlal.
Patel Somabhai Lallubhai.
Gosai Dayagir Shivgir.
Patel Kabhai Bapuji.
Vora Kasam Babaji.
Patel Mahiji Lekhabhai.
Patel Lalla Fulla.
Shah Jeevabhai Shivalal.

SAMARKHA.

Patel Umedbhai Shankarbhai.
Patel Kashibhai Margabhai.

GANESWAD (Surat.)

Keshavram Ramshankar.
Trivedi Ganpatram Dayashankar Vyas.
Patel Ukabhai Morarji.
Manibhai Jivanji.
Patel Bhavanbhai Gosalbhai
Patel Rajbabhai Hansaji.
Patel Naranbhai Ganesh.
Lohar Parbhubhai Ramji.
Shah Hiralal Nanchand.
Soni Khushalbhai Girdharbhai.
Patel Dajibhai Kuverji.
Patel Dayabhai Kenabhai.
Darji Pragji Prembhai.
Gulabbhai Vallavbhai.
Patel Okabhai Vagabhai.

TOLI (Surat.)

Patel Dayabhai Nichabhai.
Patel Lekhabhai Vallavbhai.

MALEHPUR (Surat.)

Parbhubhai Haribhai.

MALETIPUR (Surat.)

Patel Naranbhai Madhavbhai.
Patel Makhanbhai Ramabhai.

AMBHATE (Surat.)

Patel Parbhubhai Ramabhai.
Patel Kalabhai Ramabhai.

PUNI (Surat.)

Vasi Khusalbhai Jivanji.

AT (Surat.)

Fakirbhai Bhaikabhai.

MUBSAD (Surat.)

Patel Parbhubhai Govindji.
Patel Madhavbhai Dayabhai.
Patel Praghbai Ganeshbhai.
Patel Bhajubhai Haribhai.

BHADELI (Surat.)

Lallubhai Durlabhaji.

VINARA (Surat.)

Patel Motibhai Bhegwanji.
Desai Khedabhai Ruderji.

NAVASARI (Surat.)

Rambhai Fakirbhai.
Desai Nichabhai Govindji.

AJARPARA (Kaira.)

Ishwarbhai Bakorbhai.
Desaibhai Ranchodbhai.
Somabhai Babarbhai.
Shankarlal Harjivan.
Patel Motibhai Ranchod.
Patel Khodabhai Shankarbhai.
Patel Motibhai Dwarkadas.
Maganlal Harjivan.
Patel Manorbhai Rayjibhai.
Patel Lallubhai Avichalbhai.
Patel Sunabhai Nanabhai.
Patel Manorbhai Kalidas.
Patel Motibhai Mathurbhai.

KIRACHI.

Abdulkhan Rajabkhan.
Jeramdas Khemchand.
Hiranand Askarandas.
Udhmal Dularam
Gulam Khan
Shet Jopumal Barumal.
Seth Vatumal Manghanmal.
Shet Asandas Devandas.
Joshi Jivram Kanji.
Thakurmal Tabilram.
Shet. Jethanand Khanchund.
Shet Bighumal Khanchand.
Lakhimal Watoomal.
Seth Kewalram [illegible]ram.
Seth Chellamal Tikamdas
Natha Jiva.
Seth Hiramal Asandas.
Seth Kirpamal Choithram.
Seth Lilaram Ghambhir.
Govindram Bais.
Sheokishindas Dagu.
Punjabi Mohanlal Maniram Broker.
Nithalchand Damodardas.
Kishinlal Kothari.
Nathuram Dalal.
Mithumal Ralumal Thakar.
Jagannath Ramdita.
Keshavlal Motiram.
Daveshanker Ganpatram.
Nathalal Ambalal
Jagamchand Broker.
Chimandas Virbhandas.
Sitamburdas Sajandas Compositor.
Harumal Uttamchand.
Ajamal Urjan Singh.
Mohanlal Govardhandas.
Mansharam Raghunandan.
Chhaganlal Bhavanishanker Mehta.
Manek Chand.
Virumal Ramdas.
Trivedi Popat Mohanji.
Thakar Sivlal Popat.
Narbheram Mavji.
Nathumal Gokuldas Mucoodam.
Somnomal Hemraj.
Kotamraj Punnaik.

FRANCE'S MILITARY CREDITS.

BILL FOR REDUCTION REJECTED.

FRENCH POLICY AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 2.

PARIS.—The Chamber after an all-night sitting rejected by 362 votes to 131 the motion of the Socialist, M. Renaudel for the reduction of the military credits to 350 millions sterling for the second quarter of 1919 thereby giving a vote of confidence to the Government for which M. Pichon and M. Abrami, Under-Secretary of State for War, asked.

M. Abrami in the course of a speech said that the French forces in Russia were the smallest possible and the Government did not desire to send an expedition to Russia whither not another man would be sent. The Allied policy with regard to Russia was to lend all possible assistance against Bolshevism in food, clothing and stores to Poland, Rumania and to the Baltic states.

ALLIED COMMAND IN HUNGARY AND RUMANIA.

GENERAL MANJIN TO BE APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 2.

PARIS.—It is stated that General Mangin will be appointed to the command of the Allied troops in Hungary and Rumania.

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 2.

PARIS.—The "Matin" states that an extension of General Mangin's powers is contemplated in order to establish a front from the Baltic to the Black Sea under a united command.

GERMAN TRADE WITH NEUTRALS.

ALLIED RESTRICTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON March 21.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 2.

In order to assist Germany to obtain credit in Neutral countries for the purchase of food-stuffs Marshal Foch has telegraphed to Spa intimating that Germany will be allowed to negotiate with neutral firms provided the approval of the Supreme Blockade Council is obtained.

German semi-official newspapers demand the abolition of this condition, declaring that Germany's trade must be entirely freed.

ADMISSION OF INDIANS INTO CANADA.

A CONCESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 2.

OTTAWA.—An order in Council has been passed approving the declaration of the Imperial War Conference in 1918 permitting the admission into the Dominion of the wives and children, who are still minors, of Indians already permanently domiciled there. It is estimated that there are more than twelve hundred Indians in Canada.

AMERICA'S CALL FOR 50,000 VOLUNTEERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 2

WASHINGTON.—The War Department is making an immediate call for 50,000 volunteers for service in Europe to relieve the members of the American expeditionary forces in France, who desire to return.

CHINESE COOLIES IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 2.

At question time in the House of Commons Mr. Churchill stated that about 83,000 Chinese coolies were employed in France on March 8th and of these 4,000 would probably be repatriated by 30th April. No date had been fixed for the repatriation of the remainder, who would probably be required in France for some time.

NEW ARMY BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 2.

The new Army Bill provides that members of the Imperial Forces enlisted in the Dominions and sentenced to penal servitude need not serve the sentence in the United Kingdom, as hitherto provided in all soldiers cases, but in the Dominion in question.

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

AMBASSADOR TO KURBANI.

STORY OF AN UNDELIVERED LETTER.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, March 21.

Abdus Salam, Police constable, Jwalapur, who was called to-day, appears to be the last of a somewhat intelligent class of police constable who have been put forward by the prosecution. Contrary to the practice of the prosecution in these latter days, his examination-in-chief took much longer and covered wider ground and no wonder either, considering that the witness was going to depose to the vexed question of Kurbani.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, he said On the morning of the 17th September he was at Jwalapur.

Mr. Norton: Is it true that you left Jwalapur at 4-30 in the morning with Vilayet and other constables?

Witness.—No, I did not go.

Mr. Norton.—With Vilayet Khan?

Witness.—No.

Proceeding, witness said that the departure and arrival of constables were always entered in the Police diary.

Asked by Justice Tudball, witness said the diary was not maintained at nights.

Mr. Norton: Did you do so on the following morning?

Witness: I did not.

Questioned specifically, witness maintained that he left Jwalapur at 9 a.m. on the 17th (Vilayat Khan, previous witness, had deposed that he and Abdus Salam left Jwalapur together at 4-30 along with other constables and there was no constable left behind). Witness did not see any chowkidar at the thana. The head Moharir entrusted to witness two envelopes and a piece of paper which were addressed to Masiullah. He did not read what was written on the paper and so did not know who wrote it. Jivan did not tell him about it. Witness delivered these to Masiullah. After reading them, Masi handed them over to witness to keep them carefully. Witness did so. They remained with him until on return to Jwalapur. On the 18th night he made them over to the *daftar*. In the interval he did not give them to anybody. They did not pass into anybody's hands. Nobody questioned him about those letters. Neither Masi nor Jivan told him what the contents of the piece of paper were. Witness was told by neither of them that it was from Shevdayal.

Witness was despatched to Pherupun to call Shevdayal. On arriving there, he learnt Shevdayal had gone back to Mayapur. Witness returned and informed Masiullah accordingly.

Witness was proceeding to say that when he handed the letters to Jivan the latter asked him whether the Daroga had given them to him after reading them.

STORY OF UNDELIVERED LETTER.

Mr. Norton:—Did anyone tell you that these letters remained undelivered with you?

Witness (after some hesitation)—It was Masiullah who told me I had kept them in my possession and did not give them to him. I admitted to him that they remained in my pocket and I forgot to deliver them.

Mr. Norton.—You told us they were given to you on the 17th at 9 a.m.?

Witness.—Yes. (and then witness gave a long explanation that he delivered the two envelopes to Masiullah but not the slip of paper which remained in his pocket.)

Witness then added that he gave the two envelopes to Masiullah at 10.30 a.m. Masi read them and immediately returned them to witness saying "keep them with you carefully." Masi gave no other orders in respect of these. The piece of paper remained undelivered in witness' pocket. When witness gave it to Masiullah at 8 a.m. on the 18th, he said, "why, this is addressed to me, where did you get it from?" Witness replied it was given to him by Jivanali, but it remained inadvertently in his pocket. Thereupon Masi spoke to him angrily, but nothing more passed.

Mr. Norton.—Did Masi say anything to the Circle Inspector?

Witness.—I don't recollect.

Continuing, witness said, on his return journey from Dhanpura on the 18th, he passed through Pherupur.

Mr. Norton.—On your way through Pherupur, I put it to you, you saw Mahant Sevadas.

Witness (after some reflection).—I don't remember.

Witness admitted the road went past the Mahant's house. When on his approach to Katarpur he saw smoke, he was about 25 or 30 paces from the tank, and 10 paces from the road running east to west. He was in his uniform and saw from there a crowd of 500 or 600 men. When he first saw the crowd they were near the Fakirs' houses. They were stationary. They were setting fire to the Fakirs' houses. Some of them were sitting still.

Mr. Norton.—You said when you reached Katarpur it was 3 o'clock. Can you make it more specific—3 o'clock or past 3?

Witness (after some seconds).—Haji, *hoga*, and after a little wavering added, it was 3 o'clock—more or less. The crowd were shouting and had lathis. He became frightened, and "with true police instinct", as Mr. Norton put it to him, he at once hid himself in the bushes. (Laughter.) He crouched on the ground among the bushes (witness demonstrated how, before the Court) so that he should not be observed by the crowd.

Mr. Norton.—Is it from that position you saw and recognized people?

Witness.—Partly from the road and partly from my hiding.

Mr. Norton.—How long after seeing the crowd, you hid in the bushes?

Witness.—10 or 15 minutes after I saw them returning.

The question was then put to him more elaborately by Justice Tudball and witness said for 8 or 10 minutes he was standing looking at the crowd.

Mr. Norton.—Do you say you were standing up for 8 or 10 minutes when you say you were frightened?

Justice Tudball.—It depends on what he means by 8 or 10 minutes.

Mr. Norton.—Very well (and gave up the question).

Before hiding himself witness recognized 2 or 3 men, and 15 or 20 persons after hiding. He could give their names.

When asked for these names, witness mentioned 4 or 5 names and then said he didn't recollect the rest. By this time witness' voice had melted down so much that he was inaudible even to the Commissioners that he had to be pulled up twice by Mr. Alston and enjoined to speak louder. Witness knew all these people before the day of the riot.

Proceeding, Mr. Norton asked witness, "How long after the last man disappeared down the lane, did you get out?"

Witness.—Directly they disappeared. I got out and went straight up to Fakirs' houses.

THE COCAINE HABIT.

Mr. Norton then questioned witness relative to Mahomed Umar. Witness' voice became again inaudible.

Mr. Alston (to witness).—Speak louder. what's the matter with your

Witness.—I am ill.

Mr. Norton.—Has he got the cocaine habit?

Mr. Alston.—He says he is ill.

Further questioned by Mr. Norton, witness Abdus Salam stated that he was in service for 8 or 9 years. During the whole of that period he had never heard a story, similar to that told by Mahomed Umar, of living men having been burnt. The story horrified him. Still witness did not ask who those mahants were who perpetrated that an atrocious deed. The 5 or 7 men who, he said, advanced from the last crowd to meet the Joint Magistrate were Baramdas, Gulabgir, one Barambari, Sidar Jagdutt and 2 or 3 other big men of Khankhel, whose names he could not give. When witness saw these men step out he was 40 or 50 paces from them.

When Justice Tudball repeated Mr. Norton's question witness said he was 100 or 150 paces away.

Justice Tudball: 100 or 150 paces!

His lordship then remarked, I don't know what he means by paces.

Mr. Norton: Then I shall put it to him how many paces is it from here to the door of this Court.

Witness: Some 40 paces (which was roughly correct.)

Witness then said the distance between him and those 5 or 7 men was about three times that length. Continuing, he said the other 2 or 3 men appeared to be Mahants.

Mr. Norton: You mentioned Sevadas a being in the crowd. Was he one?

Witness: I don't remember. No, he was in the crowd.

Mr. Norton: You mentioned the Mahan of Bishenpur. Was he one?

Witness: No. he was in the crowd.

Justice Tudball: I don't know which of them he means. There are two.

Mr. Norton: He refers to Puncham, my Lord. During identifications, he particularly mentioned Pancham is the Mahant of Bishenpur.

Not satisfied with this explanation, Justice Tudball questioned witness, who pointed out Pancham as the Mahant of Bishenpur. His lordship made witness look at Baramdas and say who he was.

Witness promptly answered. "this is Mahant and zamindar of Khankhel."

"HIGHER THAN POLICE AMBITION.

Further questioned, witness said he di not see any Bengali Swami that day.

Mr. Norton put the question specifically and asked him if he saw him among the 5 or 7 men mentioned by him. Witness did no remember. Witness then added that on the way to Jwalapur he had heard about him.

Mr. Norton: What did you hear?

Witness: I heard that the Bengali Swam had become an approver!

Mr. Norton: That's higher than police ambition at any rate.

After some more questions had been put to witness, Court adjourned.

When Mr. Durga Prasad was cross-examining the witness, Justice Tudball remarked that orthodox Mussalmans did not smoke! There was some discussion between Court and counsel regarding the "forgotten letter," counsel pointing out that as there was no constable left at Jwalapur when Shevdayal's letter to Masiullah arrived, that letter remained at the thana and that the story that it was handed over to Abdus Salam and that the latter forgot to deliver it was an after thought and introduced merely to throw the blame on his client.

ANOTHER CONSTABLE'S EVIDENCE

After lunch to-day, Fakira Teli, constable at Jwalapur, was called. He was formerly chowkidar of Santalsarai and had been a constable about 8 or 9 months. He was at Katarpur on the day of Id as well on the following day. He saw the riot and the rioters. He made his statement to the Police or 10 or 11 days after the riot (13th October.)

When the Court rose for the day, the examination of this witness had not been finished.

MARCH 24.

On the Court reassembling to-day, the further examination of witness. Fakira was continued. When Mr. Harimohan Roy was cross-examining witness, it led to the discussion about the credibility of witness which has already been reported. Mr. Roy complained that it had been said if the witness was a fool he could not give fair evidence and if he was smart, he would not tell lies.

When in re-examination, Mr. Wallah asked witness if he saw any body seated at a table and taking down notes during identification at Jwalapur, witness said that he did not know.

Mr. Mohanlal remarked that after all the truth had come out.

Justice Tudball observed if the witness was asked whether Queen Victoria was there, his lordship could make him say "yes."

Constable Sohandutt, a Brahmin, was the next witness to be taken up to-day. He corroborated the story of Abdus Salam regarding Kurbani at Katarpur in 1916.

APPLICATION BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL.

POINTS OF JURISDICTION AND HINDU LAW.

MANIBAI *v.* BACHUBAI.

On the 2nd day of April 1917 the respondent Bachubai took out a judge's summons against the appellant who is the widow and administratrix of one Laxmidas Haridas deceased praying *inter alia* that the appellant Manibai may be restrained from selling the Colaba and Mount Road properties mentioned in the summons and that the Chamber order made by his Lordship Mr. Justice Macleod on the 16th March 1914 empowering the said Manibai to alienate the aforesaid properties may be cancelled. The summons came for argument before Mr. Justice Marten on the 14th April, 1917, when a consent order was obtained whereby among other things the appellant Manibai was authorized to sell a portion of the Mount Road estate, she undertaking to file the accounts of her administration of the estate of the deceased within two months.

Manibai having failed to file the accounts as ordered the summons came on for argument before Mr. Justice Kajiji on the 29th September, 1917, when Bachubai contended that the appellant Manibai should pass her accounts in the ordinary way. Manibai objected as Bachubai was merely a reversioner and as such had no *locus standi* until she proved any actual waste by Manibai in a regular suit in the original jurisdiction and not by a summons on the testamentary side. Mr. Justice Kajiji ordered that the accounts should be passed in the regular way and the order was confirmed in appeal. The application for special leave to appeal to the Privy Council having been refused the appellant Manibai petitioned the Judicial Committee for leave to appeal. The application came for hearing on the 4th March, 1919, before a board consisting of Lord Haldane, Lord Phillimore, Sir John Edge and the Right Hon. Mr. Ameer Ali.

Mr. De Gruyther K. C. with Mr. J. M. Parikh appeared for the petitioner and they laid stress *inter alia* on the following points also raised before the appeal court in Bombay viz that the parties being governed by the Mayakha school of Hindu Law the appellant Manibai was the full beneficial owner of the estate and had unfettered right of disposition and that the accounts can only be claimed by a separate civil suit and not by a Judge's summons on the testamentary side.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel agreed to give to appeal remarking that the arguments of Mr. (Jamnadas) Mehta (who appeared for the appellant in the Bombay High Court) were rather sound.

Attorneys for the appellant in the Bombay High Court:—Messrs. Purnand and Clubwala.

London Solicitor:—Mr. E. Dalgado.

RENT CONTROLLER AND TOPIWALA'S CHAWL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly publish the following complaints of the residents of Topiwala's Laxmi Chawl, on the Lamington Road.

Topiwala, as is well-known, is one of the big land-lords in Bombay. When the first Rent Act was passed, the tenants of Laxmi Chawl said that they will pay Rs. 22 per month as rent for each room. For, the rent in 1916, was Rs. 20 and with ten per cent. increase allowed by the Act it would come to Rs. 22. So they were right. But Topiwala said he would take Rs. 25 in full. The matter remained unsettled for a long time. Meanwhile, the second Rent Bill came into force. It was then that Topiwala opened his eyes and after some consideration himself recovered the rents from the tenants at the rate of Rs. 22 per month for each room. But then, the Rent Controller took it into his head to control the rent and fixed it at Rs. 22-10, thereby increasing the actual rent recovered by annas 10 to ech room This then is the way of controlling the rent. Topiwala thought that he had a very good Controller and appealed against this also and wants the rents to be fixed at a higher rate, not being satisfied with the increase of 10 annas per room over what he had himself fixed. The tenants are afraid that the Rent Controller may still yield to the influential demands of Topiwala. If the Controller is appointed to control rents, then he should have fixed the rents at Rs. 20 only according to Rent Act No. 2. But on the other hand he fixed the rents at Rs. 22-10, actually 10 annas more than what the land-lord himself was willing to accept in the first instance. It is hoped the Controller will now at least act in the interests of the people to promote which he had been specially employed. As regards other matters, such as leaving the privies unrepaired for months together to the great inconvenience of the tenants, the totally insufficient supply of water, etc., to which Topiwala ought to give proper attention, I need not mention them now, as they form a tale of misery by themselves which some municipal members may feel proud to ventilate.—Yours, etc.,

TENANT'S SYMPATHISER.

Bombay, March, 28.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following letter has been received by the Honorary General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son:—

"We were requested to arrange trips by launch to H. M. S. New Zealand to enable the public of Bombay to inspect this ship. We undertook to do this, and decided to make no profit and we wrote to the Flag Captain of H. M. S. New Zealand asking him to suggest what should be done with any surplus. He replied that it would afford great satisfaction if any surplus was devoted to any of the Famine Relief Funds in India.

"The surplus was Rs. 960, and we have pleasure in enclosing our cheque for Rs. 490 on account of the Indian Famine Relief Fund. A cheque for a similar amount has been sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Seamen's Institute."

AN APPEAL TO CHAWL OWNERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Through the medium of your widely circulated paper I appeal to the wealthy and patriotic Chawl Owners of Bombay to come forward to lend a helping hand to the poor tenants inhabiting their chawls, by starting welfare work for their physical, mental and moral well-being.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the wealthy Indians are charitable disposed but much of their charity is misplaced and hence goes towards creating and maintaining a class of study begars which is devoid of all self-respect and being practic saps the vitality of our social structure.

It is high time now to revise our notions of charity. Scientific charity ought to foster self-respect in him who gets help and make him exert himself in order to better his condition. In these days of stress and struggle when high prices are becoming chronic and insanitation is resulting in slow but sure physical decay it is the duty of every well-meaning landlord to try to stay this onslaught of national calamity by organising his tenants and granting them certain rights and devolving certain responsibilities on their shoulders.

The organised tenants can certainly manage the chawls better than the middlemen who are doing that work at present and fleecing the tenants every now and then under some pretext or the other. This arrangement will bring the tenants and the landlords nearer to their mutual advantage and facilitate the social work started for the benefit of the former by driving away misunderstandings and bringing about happier relations between them. These chawl organizations can appoint Sanitary Boards, Education Boards and Co-operation Committee's in order to improve the physical, mental and economic condition of the tenants.

These organizations will be nothing but a sort of Panchayats or Municipalities in chawls which will no less teach the inhabitants the first lesson in self-government than better their material and mental well-being.

The introduction of co-operation in chawls will surely bring about a peaceful revolution among the inhabitants as it will gradually build up co-operative credit societies, co-operative stores, self-governing workshops, and even Building Societies if honesty and business capacity on the part of those who participate in the movement, go hand in hand.

When carefully managed these co-operative concerns can reap good profits which may be utilized in;—

1. Improving sanitation.
2. Starting gymnasiums.
3. Giving medical relief.
4. Opening reading rooms and libraries.
5. Starting night classes.
6. Organizing classes for women.
7. Arranging lectures and socials.

To my knowledge a beginning in this direction has been made by Mr. H. L. Kavali, J.P., of Dadar. He has deposited Rs. 200 in the Kavali Compound Co-operative Credit Society started for the benefit of his tenants at Delisle Road. He has become a member of the Society by purchasing ten shares and he is also the elected President of it.

Besides he has promised to place at the disposal of the Society a block of rooms free of rent for starting a Co-operative Store and for the use of the class for the education of women which has been in existence there since September last.

A proposal for the transfer of the control of a chawl to the Kavali Compound Co-operative Credit Society as a new experiment is also receiving his favourable consideration I hope that all these activities will go fowards improving the lot of his tenants immensely and I take the liberty of giving publicity to this instance of Scientific Charity in order that it may be imitated as it deserves to be.—Yours, etc.,

A SOCIAL SERVANT.

A DEFENCE ACT ORDER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the 12th June, 1916, I was served by the Government of India with the following orders:—

Whereas there are reasonable grounds for believing that Hamid Ahmad, a native of Upper India and temporarily resident in Bombay, as acted in a manner prejudicial to the public safety.

Now, therefore, the Governor of Bombay in Council, in exercise of the power conferred on him by rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, is pleased to direct that the said Hamid Ahmad shall not enter, reside or remain anywhere in the Bombay Presidency, including Sindh.

And the said Hamid Ahmad is hereby warned that if he knowingly disobeys this direction he will be liable to the penalty prescribed by rule 5 of the rules,

I never know nor am yet aware of the nature of my offence, of which even on enquiry I could never get even the slightest inkling. As a result of this order I had to give up my business in Bombay and to come away. Now almost after three years, I have suddenly received the following orders:—

Under the power conferred on him by section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind the order issued by him on the 12th June 1916, under rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, directing that Hamid Ahmad, a native of Upper India, should not enter, reside or remain anywhere in the Bombay Presidency including Sindh.

I have neither changed nor am intending to change my religious and political convictions whatever they were and as this order has come to me rather as a surprise. But the ways of Government like those of Providence are mysterous. And our only consolation is that like Providence, in its utter blindness, it does no more Good than Evil.—Yours, etc.,

HAMID AHMAD.

Allahabad, 28th March.

At a public meeting held in Pardi (Surat Dist.) under the presidency of Mr. Khandubhai Lalbhai Fosdar, the spiritual and religious aspects of the Satyagraha movement were explained. Later, a branch of the Home Rule League was opened in the village. Mr. Fozdar was appointed president and Mr. T. V. Shah the secretary of the branch.

BOMBAY SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

REBUILDING SCHEME.

The annual general meeting of subscribers to the Bombay Seamen's Institute was held in the vestry of Bombay Cathedral on Monday evening, the Bishop of Bombay, President of the institute being in the chair.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. A. H. Byrt, presented his annual report, reviewing the work of the Society for the past year, and in the course of this he said:—

The most important work in connection with the Bombay Harbour Mission and Seamen's Institute during the past year has been the advancement of the rebuilding scheme. And of that the outstanding feature has been the warm hearted generosity of the people of Bombay. Thanks to their liberal support, not only can the proposed rebuilding plans be carried out in their entirety, but the Society have been encouraged to take up the question of providing special annexes to the general institute for the benefit of Indian Lascars.

The total cost of the rebuilding scheme, when it was prepared in August, 1917, was estimated at approximately four lakhs of rupees, and in order to provide for the maintenance of so valuable a building the committee deemed it advisable to appeal for subscriptions of five lakhs of rupees, so as to have an endowment, fund of one lakh.

Subscriptions were received in a bounteous stream. The large shipowning firms contributed generously, but not so largely as to leave no room for subscriptions from the general public and these came from men and women of all classes and all communities, the rich giving of their plenty, and those less well off not failing to respond according to their means. Nearly the whole of the balance of the five lakhs for which we asked after receiving the generous intial donation of Rs. 1½ lakhs from the W. I. T. C., was subscribed or promised within four months.

The committee anxiously considered the advisability of postponing building operations until prices fell, but decided against delay both because the prospect of building more cheaply within a reasonable time was exceedingly problematical and because if the new buildings were not soon completed heavy outlay for the repair of the old Institute and continuance of special extra current expenses would be inevitable.

LASCARS' ANNEXES.

A general feeling arose, last summer that special arrangements should be made for lascars. The institute is not closed to them on grounds of race or religion, for the Missions to Seamen, to which we are affiliated, was founded and is conducted for the benefit of the seamen of all creeds and nations and the terms of the Articles of Association under which our Society in Bombay is registered and those of the lease under which we hold the Institute site from Government require us to observe the same principle. But in practice the educational standards of the lascar prevent him from using the Institute. Indian gentlemen who subscribed to the general fund suggested that lascars' annexes might be established in suitable localities and offered to assist in financing them. The committee unanimously and cordially expressed their willingness to adopt the proposal if possible and in June appointed a sub-committee consisting of Mr. A. H. Froom, Mr. J. E. P. Curry and the Hon. Secretary to discuss the matter with Indian gentlemen who had the matter specially at heart. The Hon. Purshotamdas Thakurdas and the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy accepted invitations to join this sub-committee and the project was investigated.

The sub-committee concluded that it was desirable to establish separate annexes for 1,000 Mahomedans and 500 Hindus respectively, Mahomedan lascars and firemen being largely in the majority.

The Cotton Cloth Control, the Excess, Profits Tax and the signing of the Armistice, however, gave a new complexion to the problem of raising the necessary funds. Then came the spectre of famine. Consequently the scheme has had temporarily to be suspended.

WORK DURING THE YEAR.

Mr. Byrt went on to describe the work of the Institute during the past year and showed that the place had been utilised by over 22,000 sailors of the marchant service. "Between them these visitors contributed Rs. 7,247 to the Institute funds and from their ships also gave donations amounting to Rs. 1,735. Ships, officers and men also frequently lend a hand in painting and doing other useful work in the building. They would neither frequent the place, nor put their hands into their pockets for it, nor work for it, as they do, unless it gave them something that they value."

The report concluded:—The Committee are at present faced with considerable difficulty regarding funds for current expenses as the Hon. Treasure's report will show. This is not due to spend-thrift management, but arises from the necessity of providing Chaplain's quarters elsewhere than in the Institute premises. The Chaplain's quarters in the old institute have long been unsuitable for residential purposes and before the present Chaplain came to Bombay we gave an undertaking to the Missions to Seamen, who send our Chaplains from their cadre, that we would provide quarters elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Bilby lived in the old place for 2½ years by their express desire, in order that Mr. Bilby should be in the closest possible touch with the scene of his work until he had become thoroughly acquainted with it. They went to another house last May, and since then we have been obliged to pay rent for the alternative accommodation. This is one of the expenses which must continue until the new Institute is built. The Committee trust that the Bombay public who have hitherto generously supported them will kindly make substantial entries in the subscription book when it comes round to them this year.

The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. E. Y. Watson in his annual report said:—The balances of surplus funds brought forward from last year's account aggregated Rs. 2,902-2-10 and those to be carried to next year's account amount to Rs. 1,033-9-8. The total expenditure on Institute account was Rs. 13,288-12-11, which was Rs. 1,605-6-9 in excess of the income under that head. Fortunately our income has also risen, but the general financial position as disclosed by the accounts is not so favourable as last year, and we go forward to next year's account with a depleted balance.

From the 1st January, 1918, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay were good enough to increase their annual grant from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,400. The total subscriptions and donations, amounted to Rs. 3,930 as against Rs. 4,377 in 1917. Some falling off was to be expected as the public have subscribed very liberally to the new building and endowment fund this year. The collections made in ships on behalf of the Institute amounted to Rs. 1,528-9-0 against Rs. 673-3-0 in 1917. The total collected at the Institute was Rs. 1,243-8-9, which was voluntarily given by Seamen and their friends.

The total amount of subscriptions to the new building and endowment fund, amounts to Rs. 5,26,142-7-6 out of which Rs. 40,000-12-0 is to be reserved for the Indian Lascars' annexes to the Institute.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. E. Y. Watson resigned his position as hon. treasurer, owing to his plans to go to England in the near future, and Mr. A. Muir, chartered accountant, of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., was elected hon. treasurer in his place. A warm vote of thanks to Mr. Watson for his great and painstaking assistance to the committee during many years was passed.

The following members of the committee were elected, Messrs. J. C. G. Bowers, J. E. P. Carry, Capt. D. F. Macdonald, G. W. Hatch, R. Kidd, W. B. Gordon, C. G. Stileman, Captain S. G. Butchart and Mr. Watson.

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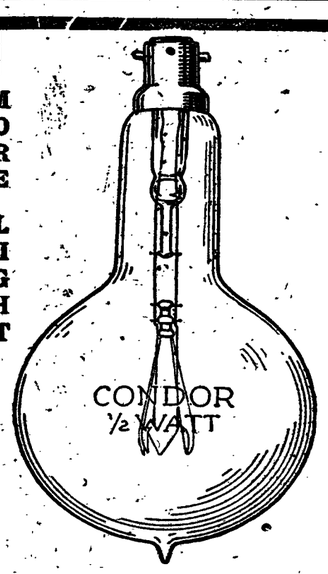

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B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAY CO., LD.

The report of the Directors of the Bombay Electric and Tramways Co., Ltd., to be presented to the shareholders at the fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the Company to be held at the offices of the Company, Colaba Causeway, Bombay, on Thursday, the 10th April at 5 p.m. states, among other things, that the total revenue for the year ended 31st December 1918, from all sources, including the amount represented by sale of current to the Tramways, amounted to Rs. 76,91,347—an increase of Rs. 10,93,094—or 16.57 per cent. over the total revenue for the previous year.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 82,67,079—an increase of Rs. 5,15,219—or 18.72 per cent. over the total expenditure for the previous year.

The net receipts from the year's working aggregated Rs. 44,24,267—an increase of Rs. 5,78,385—or 15.01 per cent. over those for the previous year.

From this balance the following further items of expenditure have to be deducted before arriving at the net profit available for distribution:—

Interest for the year on the Debenture Debt Rs. 5,00,819-6-0; Provision for Depreciation Account Rs. 8,50,000-0-0; Provision for Capital Amortisation Fund Rs. 2,45,243-2-0; Indian Super Tax Rs. 9,653-14-0; Contribution to Officers' and Employes' Provident Fund for the year Rs. 1,04,841-6-0; after making these deductions aggregating Rs. 17,10,557-12-0, there remains an available balance of profit of Rs. 27,13,710-0-2, to which has to be added the amount brought forward from last year's account Rs. 1,01,525-9-1, making a balance of profit available for distribution of Rs. 28,15,235-9-3.

The Directors recommend that this sum should be appropriated as follows:—

To dividend (free from all Income-Tax to Shareholders domiciled in India) for the year on 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares Rs. 5,40,000-0-0; to payment of a final dividend (free from all Income-Tax to Shareholders domiciled in India) for the half-year on Ordinary Shares at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum and a bonus for the year at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum making in all 16 per cent. for the year Rs. 19,92,000-0-0; to bonus of one month's pay to the Company's Officers and Employes Rs. 92,500-0-0; to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 1,90,735-9-3; total Rs. 28,15,235-9-3.

TRAMWAYS.

The gross receipts for the year from the Company's Traction Branch amounted to Rs. 39,23,909 against Rs. 34,20,900 for the previous year—an increase of Rs. 5,03,009 or 14.70 per cent.

The working expenses amounted to Rs. 17,80,226 against Rs. 15,32,110 for the previous year—an increase of Rs. 2,48,116 or 16.19 per cent.

The net receipts from the year's working amounted to Rs. 21,43,683 against Rs. 18,88,790 for the previous year—an increase of Rs. 2,54,893 or 13.49 per cent.

The Company's inability to reinforce its rolling stock to meet the demands of the traffic to be transported during the busier hours of the day has again made itself acutely felt, and the temporary relaxation of the rule against standing on the car platforms, thereby necessitated, resulted in much overcrowding. Fortunately during the latter six months of the year 50 additional trucks with their electrical equipments were received from America enabling the Company to operate an additional twenty-five two-car trains. One hundred and three more trucks are still undelivered. Of these 25 are expected to arrive here shortly, and the balance at intervals in course of the year.

The laying of any extensions of the tramway lines is still held up owing to the non-delivery of the rails so long on order. The Company is led to expect that ~~400 tons of rails~~ will be shipped to it from America shortly and it hopes to complete in course of this year the Sandhurst Road and Esplanade Road extensions of its tracks.

	Year ended 31st Dec. 1917
Miles Opened—	
Route Miles	21.5
Number of Passengers carried	5,47,01,552
Proportion of Expenses to Receipts	45 o/o
Number of Cars in Stock—	
(a) Running singly	150
(b) Coupled as two-car trains	80
	Year ended 31st Dec. 1918.
Miles opened—	
Route Miles	21.5
Number of Passengers carried	6,26,63,765
Proportion of Expenses to Receipts	45 o/o
Number of Cars in Stock—	
(a) Running singly	150
(b) Coupled as two-car trains	142

ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

The gross receipts for the year, including the amount represented by sale of current to the Tramways, amounted to Rs. 35,22,077 against Rs. 31,20,314 for the previous year—an increase of Rs. 4,01,763 or 12.87 per cent.

The working expenses amounted to Rs. 14,65,542 against Rs. 11,95,686 for the previous year—an increase of Rs. 2,69,856 or 22.56 per cent.

The net receipts from the year's working amounted to Rs. 20,56,535 against Rs. 19,24,628 for the previous year—an increase of Rs. 1,31,907 or 6.85 per cent.

The obstacle to expansion incidental to the war were felt in the Supply Branch of the Company's business equally with the Traction Branch. From the 1st January of last year the Company was prohibited from connecting new consumers to its mains except those associated with war work or who were specially allowed to be connected by the Coal Controller. Your Directors had hoped that on the termination of the war this embargo would have been raised but the Controller has at present refused to remove or relax it in view of the demands on Railway freight resulting from the Famine. The progress of the Company's Supply business has, therefore, been doubly handicapped, namely, firstly by the restrictions on new connections and secondly, by the high price of coal and of all materials required for the maintenance of its generating and distribution plant. That the net profit for the year should, under the circumstances, have recorded an increase over the preceding one must be regarded as satisfactory.

The Company's new 6,000 K. W. turbo-generator, the arrival of which was so long delayed, was received last year, but not in time to enable its erection to be then completed. It is now in service and so far as can be judged from the short period it has been at work promises to give excellent results.

The Capital Expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 20,55,935 and was principally apportioned under the following headings:—Additional Rolling Stock; New 6,000 K. W. Turbo-Generator; Additional Transforming Plant; and Loops and Sidings added to the tramway lines.

The premium realised on the issue, during the year, of the 41,000 additional Ordinary Shares at Rs. 300 per share as sanctioned by the Shareholders at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 6th March 1918 amounting to Rs. 16,52,230 less expenses of the said share issue has been carried to the Reserve Fund, and it is proposed to meet the Excess Profits Tax for the year, after it has been assessed, out of that Fund.

As required by Article 77 of the Company's Articles of Association a Resolution will be submitted to the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting authorising an increase of the number of the Company's Directors from a maximum of seven to ten.

At the invitation of the Directors, Mr. R. D. Tata of messrs. Tata Sons & Co., Ld., has joined the Board. The shareholders will be asked to confirm his appointment. The Director retiring by rotation is Sir Sassoon David, Bart., who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

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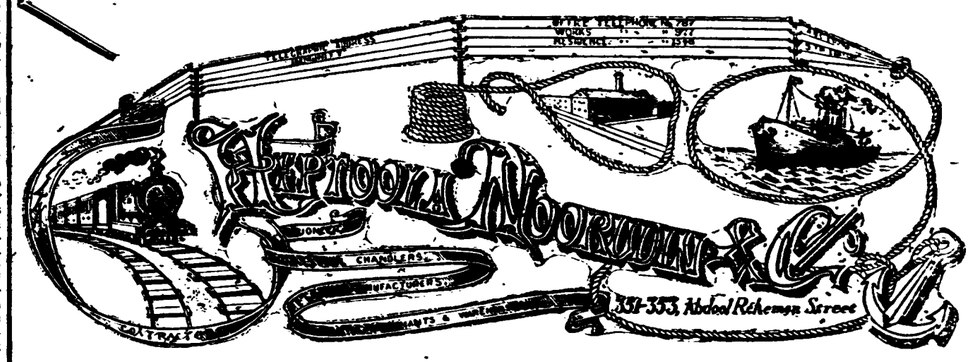
It will pay you to refer to us before clinching a deal elsewhere.

Proprietors:—Chinchpoogly Steam Rope Works and Parel Brass and Iron Foundry.



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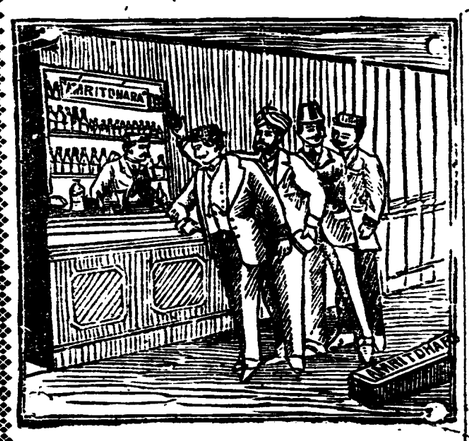
C. B. 737

EVERY ONE IS IN NEED



23,000 TESTIMONIALS

have been received in praise of the wonderful "Amritdhara," having cured diseases as detailed below:—

Acidity	Nausea
Asthma	Neurasthenia
Bronchitis	Otorrhœa
Bleeding	Otalgia
Cholera	Pneumonia
Constipation	Pulmonary troubles
Diarrhœa	Quartan
Dyspepsia	Quinsy
Earache	Rheumatism
Eczema	Ringworm
Flatulence	Sciatica
Fevers	Scarlet fever
Gout	Tuberculosis
Gonorrhœa	Toothache
Hydrocele	Urinary diseases
Heartburns	Ulcers
Indigestion	Vomitting
Insomnia	Visceral diseases
Joint troubles	Wounds
Jaundice	Worms in the belly
Kidney diseases	Yawa
Lumbago	Yava-skin
Liver troubles	Zymotic diseases
Malaria	
Mumps	

And many more too numerous to mention here.

ONE TESTIMONIAL.

Cuttack.

"Dear Sir,—I have found 'Amritdhara' working wonderfully in the few cases I have tried.

Yours faithfully,
Rai S. C. NAIK Bahadur."

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an unfailing remedy to cure nearly ALL DISEASES and All Pains due to whatever cause. Never think it is an ordinary quack medicine. It is a perfect, potent, and powerful preparation to combat diseases: Doctors, Hakeems, Vaids and men of standing and merit all over India sing the glory of our "**AMRITDHARA,**" in curing diseases, their patients suffered from. Amritdhara kills diseases, cuts the root cause of diseases, allays pains, tones your health, averts danger, and in a word gives NEW HOPE, NEW LIFE, NEW HEALTH and a fresh lease of life to you. Do keep a phial handy. It will work wonders, you never dreamt of. Descriptive book "AMRIT" free. Ask for it to-day. Don't forget to write for this FREE Book.

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The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

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Special Liquer Brandy	6-8-0 bot.
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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Kalbadevi, Lahore Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs.	50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs.	25,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs.	6,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.
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5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

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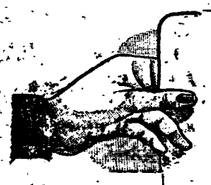

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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 2nd April, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the west Punjab. Day temperature is below the average in the east Punjab; night temperature is in excess at Multan and in defect at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi. Day temperature is in moderate defect generally; night temperature is also below normal at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal at Kotah. Bikaner and Karachi. Both day and night temperatures are below the average in east Rajputana, while day temperature alone is in defect in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal except in Cutch and the west of Kathiawar. Day temperature is below the average at several stations; night temperature is in excess at Deesa and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in Berar. Day temperature is below normal in the north-western districts; night temperature is lower than usual in the eastern half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded Humidity is below the average at most stations. Night temperature is locally above normal in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Unsettled conditions are again appearing in north-west India. Day temperature is below normal over the greater part of north-west India; the highest maximum reported is 106 deg. 6 F. at Cuddapah.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 1st April, 1919.

Light to moderate rain has fallen in Simla and the Kumaon Hills, but elsewhere weather has been dry. Temperature is low in Rajputana, the Punjab, and the west of the United Provinces.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 1st April 1919

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.824 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.8 "
Dew Point	70.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.696 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	4.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.6 "
Minimum do.	77.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind	149 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Days of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Apl.					Apl.				
Wed.	2	m	0	26a	30	0	2 m	5	58	12. 2
Thurs.	3	m	0	30	29	3	3 m	6	6 12a	15. 1
Fri.	4	m	1	11a	29	11	m	7	44	13 5
Sat.	5	m	1	12	29	8	4 m	7	19	13 8
Sun.	6	m	1	58a	29	4	m	7	56	13 8
Mon.	7	m	2	46a	28	9	5 m	8	3	14 8
Tues.	8	m	3	49a	28	5	m	8	49a	13 9
		m	2	43	28	6	6 m	8	55	15 11
		m	3	46a	27	3	m	9	57a	13 9
		m	3	43	25	3	7 m	10	0	17 4
		m	4	54a	26	3	m	11	38a	20 3
		m	4	56	24	3	8 m	11	22	18 6
		m	6	10a	25	9				

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April 2 (Wednesday)	Sunrise 6h. 33m.	Sunset 6h. 53m.
" 3 (Thursday)	" 6h. 32m.	" 6h. 53m.
" 4 (Friday)	" 6h. 31m.	" 6h. 53m.
" 5 (Saturday)	" 6h. 30m.	" 6h. 54m.
" 6 (Sunday)	" 6h. 29m.	" 6h. 54m.
" 7 (Monday)	" 6h. 28m.	" 6h. 54m.
" 8 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 28m.	" 6h. 54m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	2h.	34·9m	a.m.
First Quarter	7d	6 "	8 8m	p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	1h.	55·1m.	p.m.
Last quarter	23d	4h	51·1m.	p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h.	0·4m.	p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 2nd April, 1919, was 30.103 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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the two invaluable boons, offered by us for sale to the Indian public, have during the last 6 years, made a name for themselves throughout this vast country. Their names are household words now and there is a real fame behind them. No home should be without them. Both are well-known instruments, manufactured in America and patented all over.

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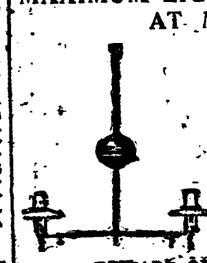

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No carburetor,—No Pre-Heating,—Works on any oil,—Simplest and the Best.

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No work.
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